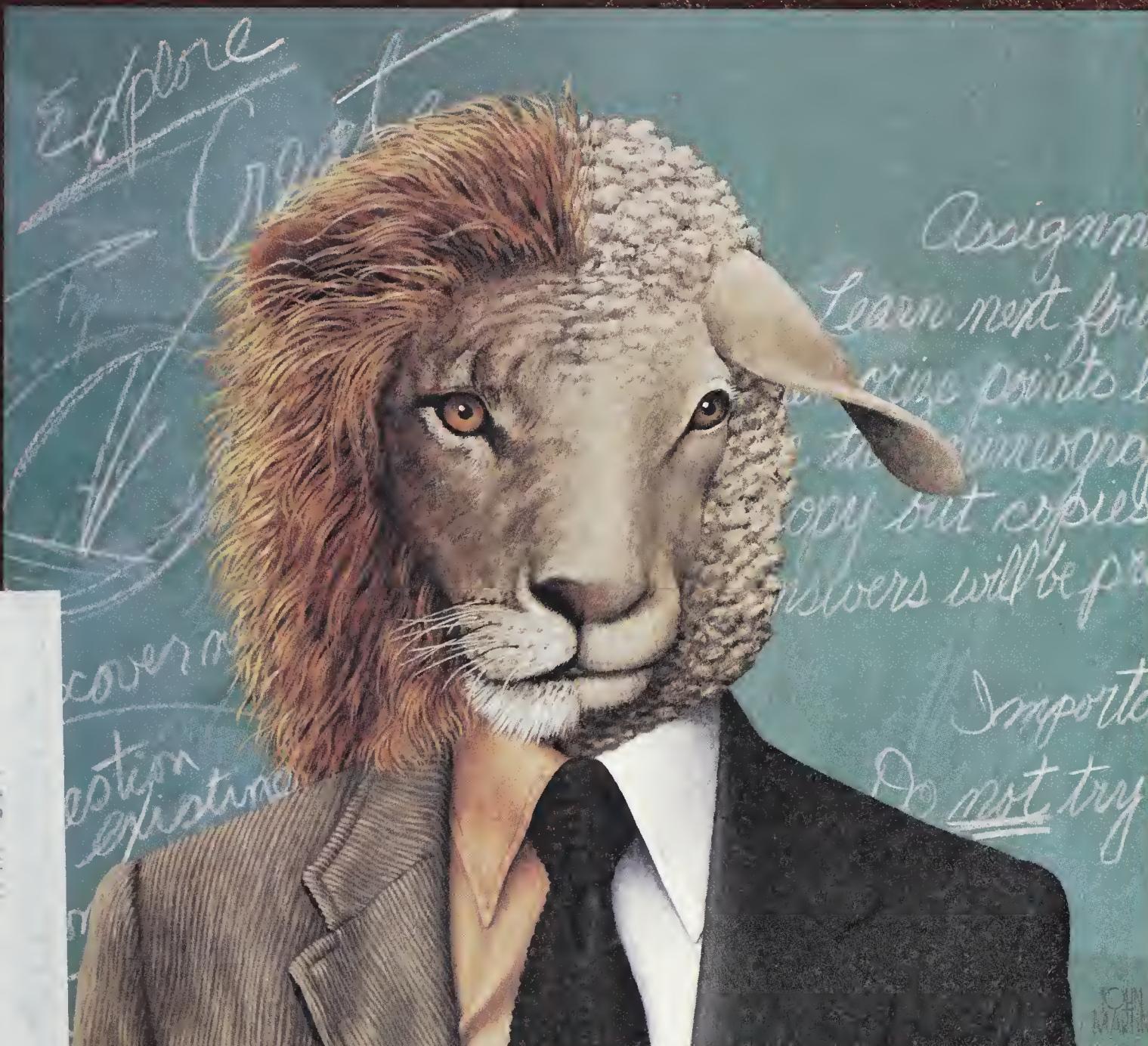


GRADUATE

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WHAT SORT OF BEAST IS TENURE?

JAMES HAM
The President and
the Years to Come





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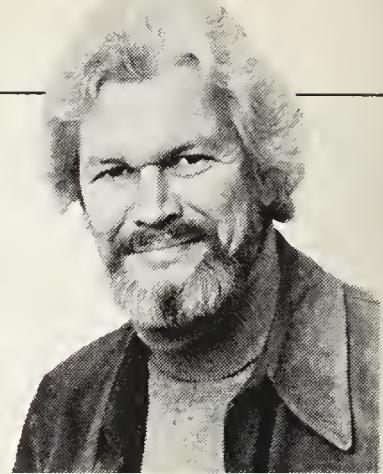
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FUTURES



There has been much talk in recent years about the unemployed and unemployable PhD, and the uselessness in survival terms of any higher education that isn't specifically career-oriented. At the end of January Ontario's labour minister, Bob Elgie, stated that the starting salary of a university graduate with an honours BA is 15 percent below the average industrial wage; that 10 years ago it was 25 percent above.

Yet, said Elgie, Ontario university-age students and their parents cling to a 1950s view that post-secondary academic education is still a key to upward social mobility. And Wayne Gartley, executive director of the University and College Placement Association, quoted in *Ontario Business* magazine, warns that "students have the responsibility to know what business is looking for and should begin to face the reality that education for education's sake is not considered a 'plus' in the job market".

Last fall, Statistics Canada prepared and published an intriguing survey which claims that "involuntary" unemployment among PhDs, at only 2.8 percent, is a myth.

The report is based on an analysis of 1976 PhD recipients and begins with the candid observation that "PhDs are the most expensive product of the educational system — more expensive than medical doctors. In Ontario, government grants and tuition for each full-time PhD student amount to approximately \$16,400 each year. With approximately 5,000 full-time and 1,600 part-time PhD students enrolled each year in Ontario, government grants to PhD programs in 1978-79 were about \$71 million."

Since students spend an average of five years to get a PhD, the report continues, "the question as to whether PhDs are making a contribution commensurate with society's and their own investment is important . . . A common assumption is that a PhD is a ticket to unemployment because of overspecialization, excessive salary demands and inflexibility of the degree holders. The survey results refute these assumptions."

The majority of respondents, 67 percent, reported their jobs as "definitely suitable"; 28 percent reported jobs "suitable in some respects"; four percent reported jobs "definitely not suitable". [The missing one percent was presumably lost in rounding out decimals.]

The problem is that most of these people are teaching, and the report observes that "future employment prospects will be seriously affected if — as predicted — university teaching job opportunities virtually disappear in the 1980s".

University teaching jobs, including full-time and part-time positions, absorbed 43 percent of the 1976 PhD recipients. Government absorbed 17 percent. Industry and commerce absorbed 11 percent, predictably those with degrees in the sciences and engineering. It is in the humanities and social sciences that future employment prospects are bleak, depending, as they do, on a demand for faculty which will decline dramatically in the 1980s.

Professor Harry Eastman, vice-president (research and planning) and registrar of the University, recently explored

some of the implications for future scholars in an article published in the campus fortnightly *Bulletin*, entitled "On the Difference between an Aging and an Aged Professoriate". The University, he wrote, "benefits today from an exceptionally large number of staff at close to their most productive age. The only fly in the ointment is that the stimulus created by the addition of young scholars is severely restricted."

But, he adds, the young scholar who cannot find a job is a rare bird. "The supply of young scholars has fallen as fast and in some cases faster than the openings universities have provided in many fields." The problem, he concludes, is to ensure a continuing supply of scholars.

In this issue of *The Graduate*, Professor James Burke examines the validity of tenure which is one of the obstacles to employment opportunities here. There are 1,685 tenured or tenure-stream faculty at the University — more than 67 percent of the teaching staff. Professor Burke argues that tenure, with all its flaws, is an essential part of a university. And while Bette Stephenson may say that tenure is more than job security, it is job security nonetheless and contributes to lessened demand for faculty.

Within the past decade it has become apparent that economic security stems from personal adaptability and versatility and is something that no government can guarantee. Young people today are into lifestyles as much as careers and must accept uncertainty and insecurity as facts of life. The traditional 1950s route is still open for some, but many develop unstructured, multi-faceted existences, drifting from one opportunity to another.

Thus the uncertainties of life affect the entire fabric of society and the universities are no more culpable than any other institution of the day.

This University is not primarily a vocational institute. It is a community beset by all the problems facing society as a whole, where scholarship and research attempt to flourish.

This University is, furthermore, committed to returning to breadth of education, forcing students to explore fields unrelated to their chosen specialties and that means, very often, the humanities and social sciences. Thus the struggle between job-oriented students and education-oriented university will continue through the decade. Inevitably this will lead to frustration among those who choose to work in less marketable fields of study. The non-marketable PhD must be sought for its own sake, for the intrinsic value it represents to the student.

Still, with an \$82,000 education behind them, one suspects they will survive and possibly enjoy. The world today is not a static place, and education remains the most potent weapon against the insecurities of life.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John D. Eastman".

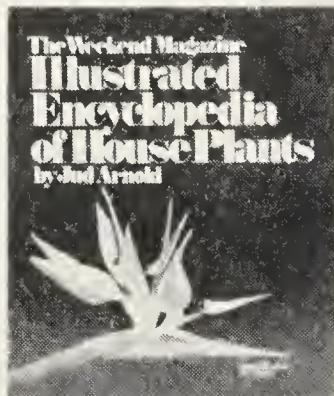
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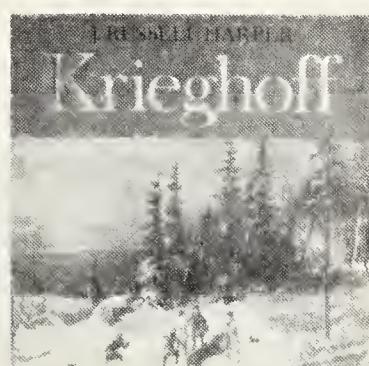
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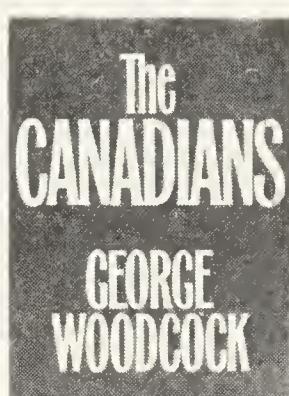
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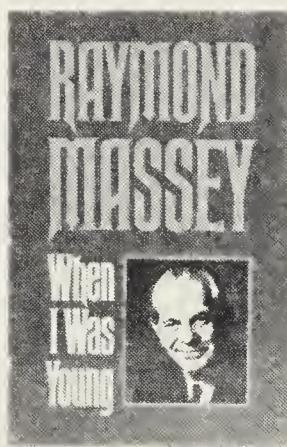
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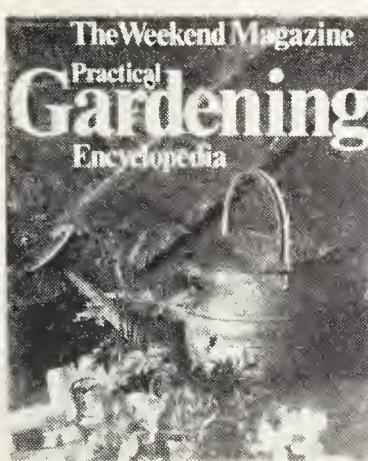
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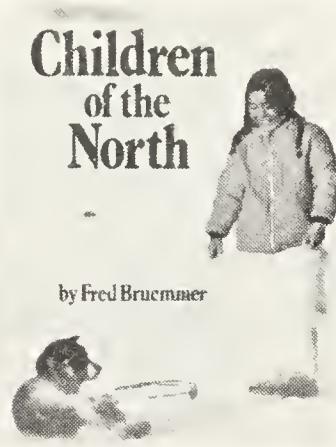
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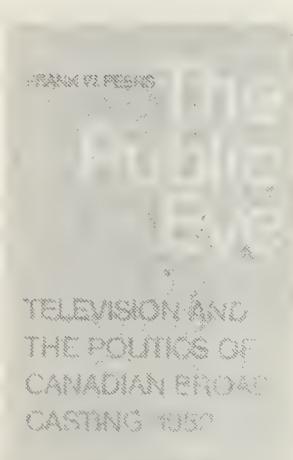
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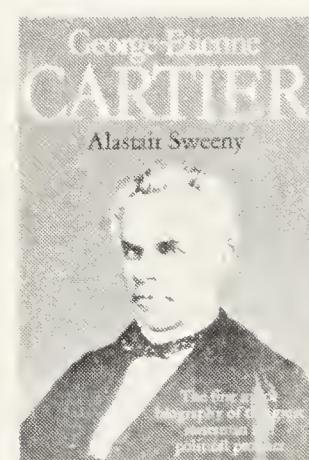
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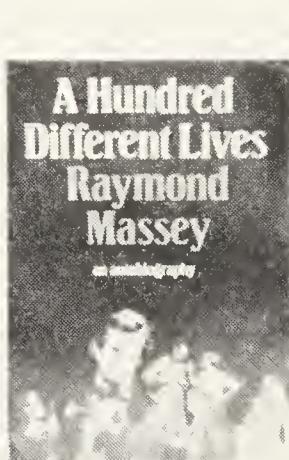
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HANGING ON

Tenure impedes bureaucracy
which, of course, is
absolutely essential . . .

By James Burke

Universities are having problems with tenure these days. Many critics (particularly students) believe that granting tenure to faculty members not only tolerates those who seem to perform poorly, but more important it makes the allocation of scarce resources extremely difficult.

I'm now serving on a small working committee which is attempting to work out staff complements for all the departments in the Faculty of Arts and Science in the University. Over the next 10 to 15 years the number of professors on the three campuses must become smaller although enrolments will likely remain stable. Tenure makes such planning arduous. First year students are streaming into Advanced Knitting 100 which now has to meet in Maple Leaf Gardens. Surely we should do away with the Department of Hittite Studies where average class size has shrunk to two so that advanced knitting may be allowed to prosper? Unfortunately the 10 professors in Hittite studies have an average age of 45 and are tenured. None of them has any interest in retooling into advanced knitting. Clearly, if tenure did not exist, Hittite studies would not exist either in a few years.

One always hears that tenure is necessary to preserve academic freedom. But is academic freedom really in danger in the 1980s? And hasn't tenure become basically no more than a job security scheme, an absurd luxury? I would have agreed that the *apologia* in defence of this somewhat shopworn institution have become stale and hackneyed. But after three years as associate dean in the School of Graduate Studies, I have become convinced that tenure is necessary.

Almost 20 years ago I was working on an English-Spanish dictionary in Barcelona and happened to remark to my Spanish employer that the proposed Shavian reforms of English orthography might not be a bad idea. He did not agree. He felt that English spelling, the English system of weights and measures, currency, and street addresses, were some of the factors which kept a balance in a culture which, as he stated it, had as its avowed purpose the putting of everything, metaphorically or otherwise, into a tin can. He believed that every large and important institution in the English-speaking world was a superbly organized bureaucratic system designed to achieve an ever-increasing ratio of self-proclaimed efficiency in its given field. The only important institution to deviate from such an aim in his opinion was the university. What a quaint and typically Hispanic view of my civilisation, I thought. I could not imagine that the great and efficient systems which produced such benefits could possibly have negative side-effects.

The intervening years have given me more and more doubts. Recently I attended the annual meeting of the Association of Graduate Schools in the United States, held in Seattle. One of the speakers who addressed us was Dixy Lee Ray, herself for many years a professor of zoology at the University of Washington, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and now governor of the state of Washington. She spoke of the enormous danger which results from the American government's attempts to



The greatest disadvantage occasioned by tenure is a kind of complacency on the part of many faculty members.

regulate and control through the legal process every facet of one's daily life. The universities, we inferred, have a duty to resist such a trend. Many of those present were perplexed as to why Governor Ray should have addressed her remarks to a group of graduate deans. Could it have been because she thinks that the universities in particular have the strength and authority to counter the tendencies in government which she fears?

Recently Donald Brittain directed a superb documentary co-produced by the CBC and the National Film Board entitled *Paperland* which studied from a philosophical standpoint the manner in which a great and efficient bureaucracy functions. One tended to gather that the producers of the program believe that bureaucracy is on the increase. Toward the end of the hour the commentator suggested that the bureaucratic mode may eventually engorge all of us and we may find ourselves, like characters in some Borges short story, finally in an endless committee meeting the purpose of which everyone will have long since forgotten. On more than one occasion I have thought that the moment has already arrived at the University of Toronto.

Of course the university in some ways is the most bureaucratic of institutions. But this bureaucracy is one which at present never manages to subsume to it the academic cadre. University professors hamper, resist and

James Burke is a professor in the Department of Spanish & Portuguese and an associate dean in the School of Graduate Studies. Yes, he is tenured.

are generally successful at keeping the bureaucracy always on the defensive and half-hearted in its efforts to impose total order upon the great academic machine. In reality the university is composed of mini-bureaucracies, all rather weak and inefficient, which can be circumvented and overcome by anyone who cares to exert himself. In addition, all of these inter-tied mini-bureaucracies have a healthy respect for the concept of research and will scarcely ever attempt to interfere with the researcher or thinker, his ideas, his plans.

In my view the greatest danger to academic freedom does not come from without the university. The university bureaucratic structure, at present rather feeble, is capable, if not kept in check by some means, of reducing all differences to a minimum and of forcing all to conform to some mysteriously derived norm.

Tenure impedes the strengthening of the university bureaucracy because it and it alone allows the professor to ignore, if absolutely necessary in his opinion, political considerations in determining his course of action and even more important the political consequences of a course of action.

There are, as I have said, really many systems or mini-bureaucracies in the university, all potentially problematic. Let me give an example of the kind of problem which I encounter — an example taken from the mini-bureaucracy which I know best and with which I work daily — the university department.

In the humanities and social sciences it is very difficult to establish any absolute truth. Professors and students in a given subject area generally reach some sort of accord as to what is an acceptable line of thought or research, what conclusions deriving from this research are plausible and what leeway the individual researcher may take in proving his points. To the outside observer, from the dean's office for example, it is often evident that a particular department functions within a kind of mental set but it may not be at all clear where the boundaries of this set lie. All goes well as long as all involved understand, respect, and are able to comply with the rules of the set-game.

The problem comes when the group decides that someone (generally a student) has strayed beyond the confines of the rules or has not observed or cannot observe them. The tenured professor is secure in such circumstances.

The case of the student will be different. He will fail his comprehensives; he will be told that it is useless for him to continue work on his thesis; he will not be recommended for an extension to complete work on his thesis. If the student does not accept the verdict, he appeals to the graduate school. An investigation ensues. The student's only hope (if indeed his is a worthy case) is that someone in the department will break the code and provide the school with information which suggests that the department's decision may not have been correct.

I have been very pleased and surprised during my years as associate dean by the number of individuals (often very junior members of a department) who have been willing to deviate from the "party-line". I have already handled four such cases this fall. Such deviation is often very trying for the individual and I have seen a number of cases in which the individual was either unwilling or incapable of withstanding the kind of subtle pressure which his colleagues bring to bear against him. That as many take an independent stand as do, that there is not more of an attempt by departmental and other university systems to impose

conformity is a result, I believe, of the existence of academic tenure. The tenured professor may have severe problems with the system, but the system cannot take his job.

It has been suggested occasionally that some of the problems connected with tenure might be solved if the tenured professor were reviewed periodically. One does not review tenure. It is either granted permanently or the individual is given a contractually-limited appointment with the possibility of reappointment or continuation. At



The bureaucratic structure is capable of forcing all to conform to some mysteriously derived norm.

the time of the consideration of his reappointment he would, of course, face the vagaries of the politics of the moment.

A typical tenure committee in a department in the Faculty of Arts and Science at U of T consists of seven members. The chairman of the department, who chairs the committee, also recommends its composition to the dean of the faculty who then clears this with the provost. There must be one decanal representative from arts and science and one from the School of Graduate Studies. Usually one of the members is from another department. There is at present no requirement that a representative from another department be on the committee but there certainly should be one. The committee follows as closely as possible a manual published by the University. The slightest deviation from procedure allows another sublime bureaucracy (that composed of the gentlemen of the law) to launch an appeal on behalf of the candidate in the event of an unfavourable decision. If the recommendation is positive, it is forwarded to the dean who then sends it along to the provost. A positive decision on the part of the committee is always accepted. The elaborate and exhausting stage-by-stage elevation of the question through the university hierarchy which characterizes the process in many North American universities is not practised at Toronto. Most decisions are favourable because Toronto standards, while high, are not impossibly so. Our departments generally hire good people and they are able to meet the standards usually during the

five-year trial period which precedes the review.

At the University of Toronto, tenure is granted when there is evidence of excellence in either teaching or research, with at least clear competence in the other, and promise of future development. (The last requirement is one of those things stuck in by a paperland committee which had long since forgotten what it was doing. The only evidence that one can evaluate is the past performance of the individual and there is never any certainty that he won't change



That many individuals take an independent stand, that there is not more of an attempt by university systems to impose conformity, is a result, I believe, of the existence of academic tenure.

tomorrow if not in 15 years.) It is therefore quite possible to grant tenure to a professor who is primarily an excellent teacher. The problem is the evidence. I have sat on well over a hundred committees since I have been associate dean and if I have never seen a totally "bad" teacher, I likewise rarely have seen a completely "good" one. The first year students may vote overwhelmingly in favour of Professor X on their little score sheets. There will also be, however, in the dossier a letter from a brilliant graduate student who thinks that he is a complete clown. Of course, the reverse may be true. There are very few professors these days who do not have their clientele and detractors among the students. To place a student on the tenure committee means, if the student has actually come in contact with the professor concerned, that one or the other of the groups, pro or con, will be represented. If the student doesn't personally know the candidate, then such a student can only serve as a scrutineer to make certain that teaching is adequately considered.

The quality of the individual's research is generally much clearer, although occasionally there are severe problems in this area, and a decision is simpler to reach. A student, unless very, very advanced would be useless in evaluating the research and would probably become a hindrance to the committee. In all of the committees on which I have served, save perhaps three or four, the department chairman has

come to the initial meeting hoping to secure tenure for the candidate. Obviously tenure candidates at this university know how to please department chairmen. Someone on the committee, sometimes the extra-departmental representative, sometimes a maverick member of the department, points out that there are real problems with the candidate in regard to either teaching or research and the inquiry becomes serious. The presence of a student at this point would impede the proceedings enormously.

How serious are the problems caused by the existence of the tenure system and what could be done to alleviate them? I suspect that the greatest disadvantage occasioned by tenure is a kind of complacency on the part of many faculty members. They are not particularly bad teachers, but neither are they particularly good ones. They produce little or no research and justify this by saying that they are doing other things which compensate — just what no one is quite sure. What I suspect is that if tenure were lifted tomorrow it would not be these complacent (and often very agreeable) professors who would be fired; it would be the ones who cause deans and chairmen problems.

And what about Hittite studies? Is it really to our long range benefit rapidly to get rid of those discipline areas which become unpopular with the mass of students? This is a particularly vexing problem at the University of Toronto because often this is the only university in the country where a certain exotic subject may be offered. If such a subject is done away with here, it will probably not be studied in Canada. Administrators spend a great deal of time and perform much fancy footwork defending subject areas which attract few students. I suspect that the existence of tenure is the real reason why we do it and that if tenure were lifted, the movement toward university as supermarket would accelerate considerably.

One solution would be to move to a complete system of merit pay. This appears to be working well in a number of North American universities. A department chairman rates the individuals in his department using criteria based on teaching and research and passes his recommendations along to a decanal review committee. This committee normally accepts the decision of the chairman unless it can find strong reasons for not doing so.

The problem is that this tends to channel individuals in directions which they might not choose. Once the criteria become known, they become the goal toward which most will aspire. But if "good" teaching is the goal, who can argue against that? The problem is to decide what constitutes good teaching. Is the individual who pleases large numbers of students necessarily the best teacher? All of us have heard the story (or some variant thereof) concerning the professor who bored a whole generation of chemistry students but who, nonetheless, managed to inspire one who went on to win a Nobel Prize.

The same difficulty exists in regard to "good" research. The problem may not be serious in chemistry because, as one wit once remarked, "at the end of the experiment it either explodes or it doesn't". In the humanities and social sciences senior, respected professors have been known to be unamused by the research aims of junior colleagues — particularly when such aims are to disestablish certain shibboleths of the previous generation.

The granting of tenure involves obviously great risks and great cost. I believe that on balance such risks and costs are worth it and that the university should be prepared to accept them.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE YEARS AHEAD

By Pamela Cornell



Only someone perceived as sensitive and utterly fair would be acceptable... that meant Jim Ham

Crying hard times is an unrelenting refrain with Ontario's university presidents these days and U of T's Jim Ham is no exception. Yet if you press him, he admits a lean purse has helped produce a lithe institution.

"We're using our resources more effectively. The calibre and diversity of research is superb and we're focusing on the shape and quality of undergraduate studies. There's a real sense of energetic clarity."

That represents a marked contrast to the galloping expansion of the late 60s and early 70s when the pace was so frantic the University actually found itself offering a course in extrasensory perception for which the prerequisite was a psychic experience. Of course there were serious developments, too — among them, a new doctoral program in business, an electronic music studio, the Institute for Environmental Studies, the writer-in-residence program, expanded computer operations, and an evening program for first year engineering students. But then came the squeeze.

To maintain those worthy developments, along with the rest of the University's assets, former President John Evans launched the Update fundraising campaign that was to bring in \$25 million.

Evans tackled his presidency with a verve and brilliance that left more ordinary mortals gasping in his wake. People still shake their heads in wonder at the incisiveness of the man's intellect. Keeping up was exhausting, if not impossible.

But admiration for him was tempered with wariness, even hostility. As a doctor, he was considered by many academics to represent the pragmatism of the professions rather than the purity of scholarly research. And he was on

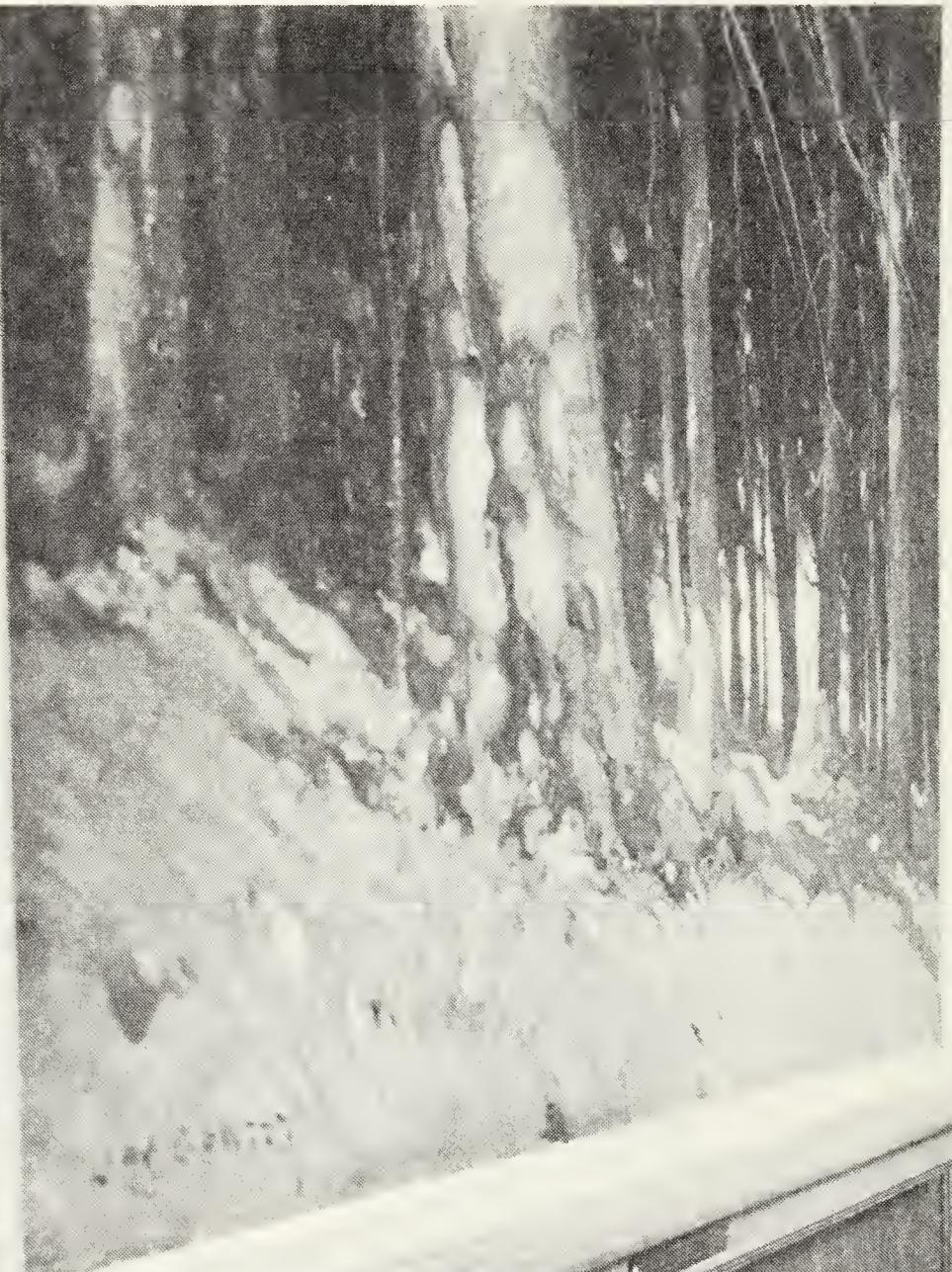
the move. He had arrived fresh from setting up the McMaster medical school. He departed as a Trudeau protégé, running unsuccessfully in a 1978 federal by-election. He has since taken on high-powered international assignments for the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Bank. Heading the University of Toronto for six years was just one of many phases in a diverse and distinguished career.

By the end of his term, provincial funding to universities had been cut to the point of drawing blood. U of T reacted with across-the-board budget cuts, described by many a dean as "mindless". Recognizing the need for judicious paring, Evans initiated a University-wide analysis of plans and priorities, though he himself would not be around to follow through.

Who should be offered the unenviable responsibility of leading the University through the most financially precarious period of its 150-year history — a period when considerable pain would have to be inflicted in every quarter?

An import might trample traditions and sensibilities. A shrewd manipulator might favour cronies. Only a person perceived throughout the University to be sensitive and utterly fair would be acceptable as the hatchet man.

That person was James Milton Ham, then 57 and dean of the School of Graduate Studies. Although he'd worked his way up through several administrative posts at the University, he was remarkably free of political debts or scars. Outside the University, he had astounded journalists and Queen's Park politicos by winning praise from warring factions for his Royal Commission Report on the Health and Safety of Mine Workers in Ontario.



Words like modest, sincere, humane, dedicated, and open-minded are used by the University's senior administrators to describe their boss.

He has his faults, too, and these he acknowledges. Yes, he admits self-consciously, he often spends a long time agonizing over decisions. And when he's tired, there's that tendency to speculate aloud at meetings — a tendency that unsettles those who want to hear only firm pronouncements from the President. He can be wordy, too, losing his listeners in a convoluted maze of abstractions.

A student newspaper criticized him for burying his head in his hands at meetings and holding that pose "for many minutes, appearing completely self-absorbed". What appears to be brooding is actually his way of shutting out visual distractions that might dilute his concentration on debate. Admittedly, the pose doesn't enhance his image but

Ham is more concerned with substance than style.

The same student article said Ham often appears "aloof and preoccupied". His secretary, Lynn Collins, admits her boss can walk past people without even seeming to see them. She insists, though, that it's not because he "just can't be bothered".

"When he's got something on his mind, it absorbs him totally. He's really a warm, generous, kind person, not cold or uncommunicative at all. He's just not a PR type."

Administrators, pressing the President for a decision on a day-to-day matter, might sigh when he reflects on the fundamental nature and purpose of the University but there's something reassuring about the man's single-minded determination not to stray from his philosophical convictions about higher learning.

An ardent (Anglican) churchman, his speeches often

"The University is no longer an ivory tower . . ."

resemble sermons, particularly in his use of metaphor. One of his favourite images is of the University as intellectual city — with liberal arts disciplines at the core and professional programs making up the suburbs.

"Some of my colleagues prefer naval imagery. They think I should see the University as a ship and myself as the captain. But I don't like that notion of motion. It implies we should be going from where we are to somewhere else. Certainly the University isn't static, but the sense of movement should come from within, subtly, gradually."

Ham can't be snowed or stampeded. He insists on hearing the kind of detail that will give him an intricate knowledge of virtually every issue on which he must rule — from investment policy to restructuring the undergraduate program in arts and science; from computer purchasing to alumni affairs.

Not only does he gather the facts, he solicits opinions, too, then carefully considers all the complexities in the context of his philosophy. Once his mind is made up, he doesn't waver, but he's reluctant to bulldoze the unconvinced by a show of authority. He prefers to use reason and persuasion.

The result is that issues are sewn up neatly and completely, with no fraying edges to come unravelled. But the process is time-consuming and often taxes the patience of those who admired John Evans' rapid-fire style. Evans shot out incisive solutions; Ham fires off incisive questions.

A questioning approach makes sense when the University must adjust intelligently to dramatically diminished provincial support. And Ham's questioning goes right back to basics.

What is the University, he asks — merely a collection of disparate aspirations held together by a geographical location, a governing body, and a budget? Indeed not. The University, he insists, is an organism that is far greater than the sum of its parts. Here, after all, is a gathering of some of the finest minds in the country, exploring the frontiers of knowledge and understanding.

Just talking about it makes Ham's eyes glow with excitement and awe. He could talk about the University for days and still not touch on everything it means to him. Coming to U of T after a rural Ontario upbringing opened up a whole new world. He'd always had an intense appreciation for activities of the mind and here was a setting where those activities were revered. He became an engineer by training, but he was a philosopher by inclination.

"He's always been accepted as a moral leader," says Gordon Slemon, who succeeded his close friend as chairman of the electrical engineering department and is now dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, another of Ham's previous posts. "There's wisdom in what he says. He has it together on a philosophical plane without randomness. He's one of the two or three people who've influenced me most."

Though the tribute would make Ham squirm with embarrassment, he couldn't help but be gratified. Having others share his convictions means a lot to him. He'd particularly like to influence the faculty's attitude towards their University.

"There's too damned much apathy," says the man who

wants his colleagues to care as much about the institution as he does — to recognize the importance of participating wholeheartedly in the governing process and of attending convocations to talk to graduates and their parents about the achievement in which they've all had a stake.

Ham wants the professoriate to be as evangelical as he is about the crucial role universities can play in society.

"We're living in volatile times," he says. "There's the situation in Iran and, even in Canada, two federal elections within a year. We're moving into an uncertain future when there'll be a greater need than ever for the insights higher education provides."

At his first press conference as President-elect, Ham said the University should not be regarded primarily as a stepping stone to a higher income. He deplored the tendency for students, concerned about their market value, to crowd into commerce, economics, computer science, and psychology courses. For taking that stand, a lead editorial in *The Globe and Mail* accused him of being out of touch with reality, of taking an ivory tower attitude. And a recent story on him in Britain's *Times Higher Education Supplement* was headed "Dr. Ham's lonely battle against the forces of Philistinism". But Ham is resolute.

"The narrow-minded push towards vocationalism will soon run its course," he insists. "More and more people are realizing that a liberal arts education helps foster a vital sensitivity to people and ideas."

Ham sees university research programs providing solutions to proliferating problems in areas such as environmental toxicology, medical ethics and gerontology.

"The University is no longer an ivory tower in terms of its relationship with society. In so many ways, we're interwoven with the functions of government. Of course, the ivory tower image still applies as a symbol of our ultimate right and duty to determine the quality and freedom that ought to exist here."

The diversity at U of T, he says, permits a particularly productive dovetailing of disciplines, making this the flagship of Ontario universities.

A flagship? This from the man who dislikes naval imagery? He shakes his head, admitting he doesn't like the image much himself and that to the other 14 universities in the province, Toronto probably seems more like an octopus. Sharp declines in enrolment and funding have made it apparent Ontario has too many universities. Yet political realities are such that none can be shut down. Role differentiation has been suggested as a possible solution but the 14 are wary. They fear crippling restrictions; after all, the tentacles of the octopus already encompass almost every conceivable area of specialization.

But if Ontario has too many universities, does U of T need three campuses? Ham knows a certain snobbishness prevails among some downtown faculty members who regard St. George — by virtue of its age and establishment status — as the only legitimate U of T campus. He's appalled by the disparaging nicknames Scarberia and Erindump.

"Even with all the crowding and old buildings, those people think everyone should be on the St. George campus. But that's just a denial of history. Scarborough and Erindale were established in direct response to a provincial government request to provide greater access to higher education in the Metro area.

"That's part of the history of this institution. Maybe it was a mistake but the suburban campuses are there now.

History can be a blessing and a burden. Times are different now but things could change again in the future. We have to think in the long term."

Three campuses, nine arts and science colleges, 14 professional faculties, plus affiliation with 12 teaching hospitals all make for onerous administrative burdens.

Stamina is a problem, says Ham, admitting that his daily exercise has been cut down to evening walks with Jock, the family's 10-year-old black lab. Retreats to the family cottage near his hometown of Coboconk have become rare, too. But when he's there, he has no trouble shedding the cares of office by going on country rambles, taking photographs, cross-country skiing, or sailing their 14-foot International.

He and his wife, Mary, look back fondly on a hiking tour of Newfoundland's rugged west coast and look forward to a trip this summer to the similarly rugged terrain of Iceland.

Listening to music — especially harp, guitar, mandolin and woodwind — is another decompression valve. And of course there's reading — from the BBC *Listener* to John Cairn's *Cancer in Society*, to Rudolph Arnheim's *Art and Visual Perception*. Eventually he'd like to write his own book, on technology and the common good.

Meanwhile he has another three years to serve as President, a job he compares to living atop an artesian well. Does that mean circumstances dominate while a president merely presides?

A university has an evolutionary momentum of its own, he says. Nevertheless a president can have a strong long-term effect on the shape of the institution by determining where appointments will take place.

James Ham is neither mover nor shaker. He believes in gradual change and in the value of having administrators with an institutional memory. While he has now appointed two new vice-presidents, he also extended the terms of two Evans appointees. Anyway, he says, significant changes should come from within the divisions, not from Simcoe Hall.

"A healthy university is like a good glass of beer, with the bubbles making their way up from the bottom. At Simcoe Hall, we just deal with the froth on the top."

What will Ham's legacy be? Well, the building boom has long since ended but there's still the possibility of a library at Scarborough College and a southwest campus centre at St. George. However Dean Slement has a different suggestion.

"Jim Ham's legacy will be far more subtle than a building. It will be an internal something that will have happened to the soul of the University, to this institution's conception of itself. The result will be that U of T will be better understood, inside and out."

There's a tendency for the most quoted, most visible people at the University to be the administrators. Yet the bureaucracy is just a framework within which the true functions of teaching and research go on.

Ham struggles against being smothered by day-to-day administrative detail. He tries to spend as much time as possible talking with different groups of academics — getting away from generalities and hearing about specific difficulties and achievements.

He wants to understand the complexities of the awesome institution he leads. Then, armed with that understanding and with fresh examples of what U of T is about, he can speak with confidence and conviction to colleagues, students, parents, private donors and government officials.

So perhaps Gordon Slement is right. ■



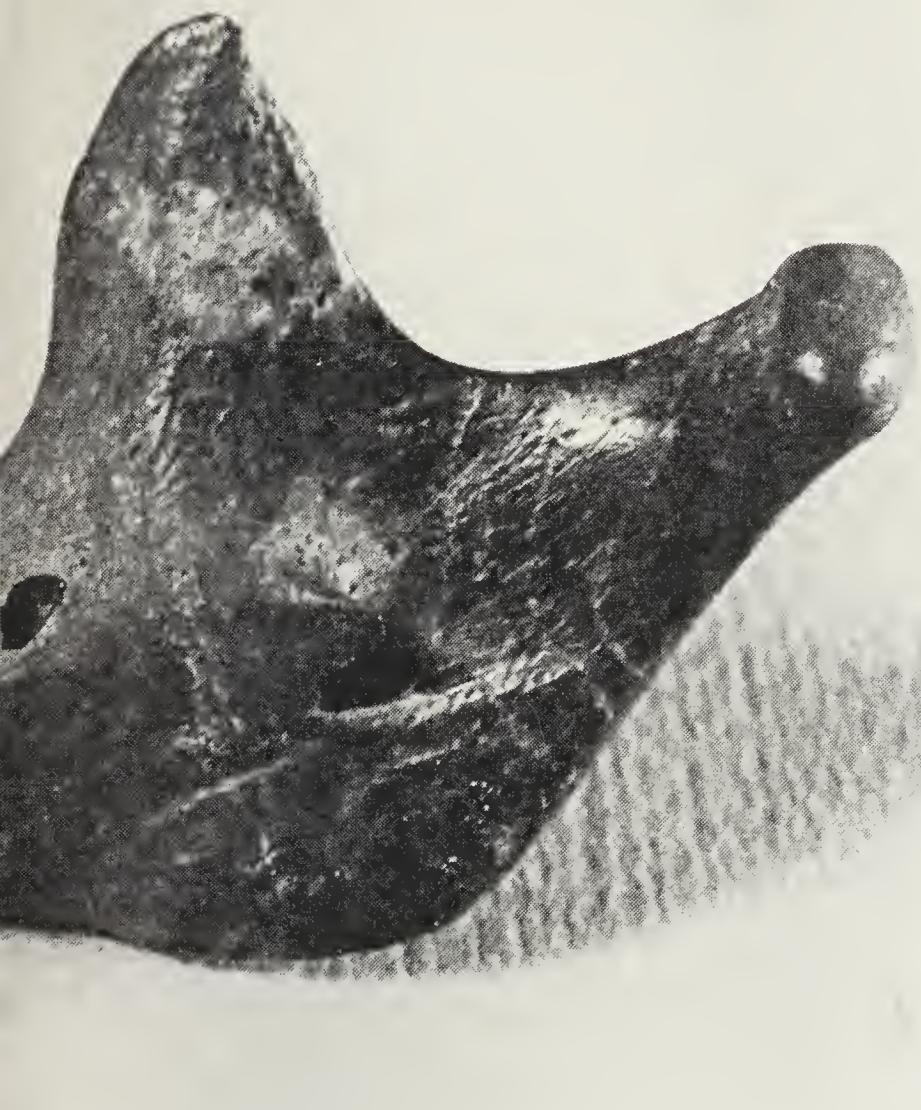
DAVID LLOYD

TRACE: THE ULTIMATE TEST OF TIME

By Pat Ohlendorf

How long has man inhabited North America? How do valuable ore deposits form? Exactly how much pollution have our lakes, rivers and oceans suffered and which substances have been the worst offenders? How can radioactive materials be used most effectively and safely in medical research? Where should nuclear wastes be buried?

These seemingly unrelated questions may be answered by a machine that will arrive at the U of T at the end of this year. The machine — actually a chain of machines — will



"The kid from Old Crow River,"
Prof. Irving's unique Pleistocene find,
awaits carbon-14 dating by TRACE.

In Litherland's approach, the isotope of interest, carbon-14, must be picked out from all the other atoms and molecules (the "background") in a sample — a task more rigorous than finding a needle in a million haystacks. The key lies in getting rid of the vast numbers of other particles. Litherland and his co-workers reasoned that a mass spectrometer could be used to select particles of mass 14 from a sample, thus eliminating a host of common atoms and molecules. Next, an accelerator could be used to break up the molecules of mass 14 leaving only atoms.

At this point another mass spectrometer could select for mass 14 again. BUT how could the carbon-14 atoms be distinguished from nitrogen-14 and counted? As nitrogen is the most common gas in the atmosphere (one carbon-14 atom occurs per 100,000,000,000 nitrogen-14 atoms in nature), the problem has been reduced to finding that needle in a field of haystacks. Litherland solved this problem by an original discovery that secured a future of fruitful collaboration between physics and archaeology. Using the tandem accelerator at Rochester, New York, Litherland bombarded a sample with positive ions before the particles entered the mass spectrometer and accelerator. He found that nitrogen-14 did not form negative ions and was left behind; everything else became negatively charged and barrelled through the machines. Now the carbon-14 atoms could be counted and compared to the numbers of carbon-12 and carbon-13 atoms in the sample (recovered from the accelerator and counted separately, hard on the heels of the carbon-14). Since these isotopic ratios decrease by half every 5,730 years (the "half-life" of carbon-14), the age of the sample could be calculated easily.

Curious whether anyone outside nuclear physics and archaeology would be interested in his work, in 1978 Litherland presented his results to the U of T geology

measure minute quantities of trace elements in natural materials, not by elaborate and sometimes uncertain methods of chemical analysis, not, in the case of carbon dating, by measuring radioactive emissions, but by actually counting the rare atoms themselves. This novel method is accomplished by hooking up a tandem accelerator to mass spectrometers and other "bits and pieces", thereby turning a nuclear physics machine into the most powerful tool for analysis in the world. It will be a thousand times more sensitive than conventional carbon-14 dating and has the potential to analyze samples for every element that exists.

The eclectic applications of the machine reflect the creative collaboration of three different University disciplines: physics, geology and archaeology. Prof. Ted Litherland (physics), the prime mover of the concept, calls it "TRACE" (Tandem Rare Atom Counting Equipment); Prof. David Strangway (geology), head of the project, calls it the "ultra-sensitive analysis facility" (USAF); Prof. John Rucklidge (geology) refers to "the ion microprobe"; Prof. William Irving (archaeology) calls it simply "the black box they're building across the street". Whatever its name will eventually be, "TRACE" is both the biggest current science project at the University (\$1,172,000 over three years) and one of a small but growing number of collaborative efforts.

The germ of the idea developed in 1974 when Litherland, a distinguished nuclear physicist with a life-long interest in archaeology, taught a joint physics and archaeology course (hence the association with Irving) and began investigating whether atom counting could improve carbon-14 dating.

"The black box they're building across the street" may revolutionize half a dozen disciplines. It will be the most powerful analysis tool in the world.

department. During the talk it began to dawn on Strangway (chairman) and Rucklidge (a specialist in instruments for geological analysis) that atom counting could solve major problems in geological analysis and open up exciting new areas of research. Enthusiastic collaboration began almost immediately.

"The credit for this project is in conceiving that it could be done," says Tom Clark, director of the Office of Research Administration, "and also in simply managing it into being. That's where the special genius of Strangway matches the genius of Litherland." Strangway, recently appointed provost, submitted one grant proposal to the Natural

Pat Ohlendorf is a freelance science editor and writer.



Rock close-up: Scanning electron micrograph of a 50-micron area of zircon crystal. The flat areas are the pure crystal, which can be dated by analyzing for uranium and lead; the central, bumpy area is an impurity, and would yield an inaccurate date. X's (representing spots of about 1 micron) show how TRACE can move across the sample from grain to grain to obtain an accurate measurement. (Micrograph courtesy of Dr. Tom Krogh, ROM.)

Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) for \$780,000 for equipment, and another to the federal Department of Supply and Services (DSS) for \$372,000 for development. Both proposals have been accepted and preliminary work for the project is now underway.

When TRACE arrives, its first year will be devoted to carbon-14 dating, and archaeologists are already lining up to use it. Because the machine utilizes all carbon-14 atoms in a sample, not just the few that happen to be emitting beta rays (electrons), it has significant advantages over the conventional method developed by Willard Libby in 1947. While the Libby method requires a hefty chunk of material, TRACE will be able to analyze a sample the size of a dust speck. Thus, many archaeological specimens too small and/or too precious to be used for the conventional method can at last be dated. And it's faster. The "black box" will accomplish in 10 minutes what conventional dating might take three months to do. Finally, TRACE's phenomenally increased sensitivity will extend the useful limit of carbon-14 dating from the present 50,000 years to about 100,000.

Irving, one of the initial collaborators, has a vested interest in TRACE's success. For several years he has been holding on to a rare find from the Yukon: part of a child's jawbone, complete with tooth. It is the only human Pleistocene specimen from northwestern Canada and Alaska, and, when dated, could yield new and surprising information about the length of time man has been living on this continent. "The central problem," Irving explains, "is that we just don't know when *Homo sapiens sapiens* arrived in North America. Some archaeologists maintain that he got here only 12 or 13,000 years ago. Our investigations suggest that he came at least 30,000 years ago." Since bones are difficult to date by the Libby method, and a quarter to half a pound would have to be ground up, Irving prefers to keep his specimen intact and his suppositions unverified until TRACE arrives.

Because the Yukon find is one of many important specimens to be dated, TRACE's first year will undoubtedly be an exciting one, allowing long-awaited

breakthroughs in archaeology and paleontology. In carbon-14 dating by atom counting, however, the U of T will not be unique. Oxford and the University of Arizona have also ordered tandem accelerators and Litherland reports collaboration with these teams in instrument design. In addition, groups at Grenoble and at Berkeley are experimenting with cyclotrons for carbon dating and there have been reports of some carbon-14 work at McMaster and other laboratories.

What is unique about the U of T project, and what will strengthen this university's position as "a station on the international railroad" as Clark puts it, is that the carbon-14 work is only the beginning — it will serve as a test bed for developing the machine's potential to analyze for all trace elements. The second and third years will be of interest primarily, but not exclusively, to geologists and to government departments like Energy, Mines and Resources and Environment Canada, both of which are helping to fund the project through DSS.

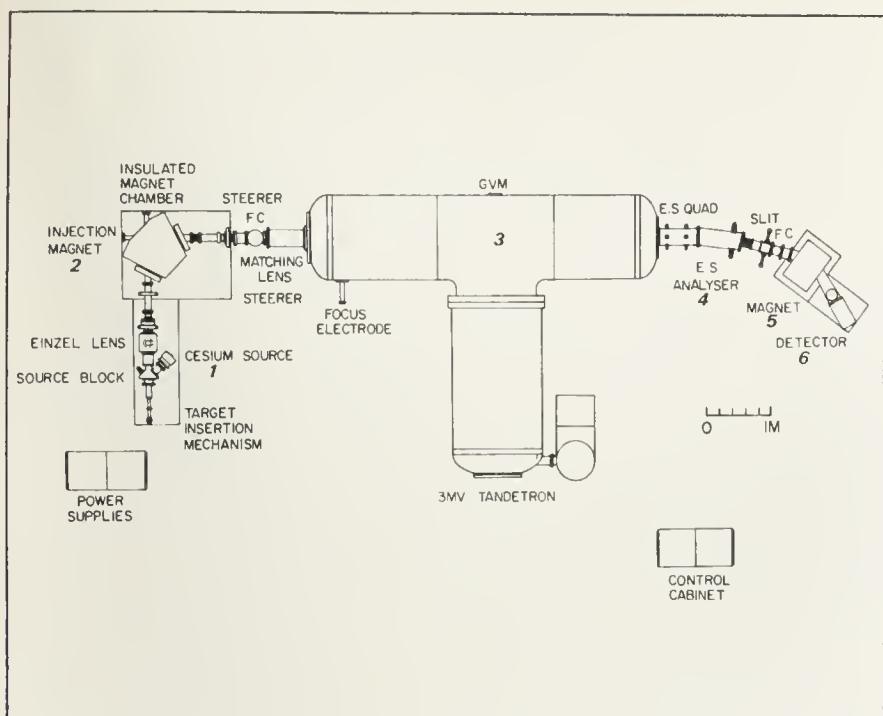
"In a geological sample," Rucklidge explains, "you've got a little bit of everything and quite a lot of some!" What comes out of an analysis in a conventional mass spectrograph is a bewildering collection of peaks; a few define discrete isotopes, but most represent different isotopes and molecules of the same weight. TRACE's main attraction for geologists is that it can unscramble this information: the accelerator will eliminate the molecules from the picture, and other methods of separating atoms of the same weight can be devised through experimenting with the machine. (Litherland's negative ion approach does not appear to work with all pairs.) Secondly, due to the minute sample sizes TRACE can handle (the goal in this phase is one micron), it will be able to scan a rock slice from grain to grain, following the movements of trace elements at the microscopic level. This will enable geologists to understand processes that are virtually inaccessible now.

A few examples of the projects geologists and physicists have planned for TRACE illustrate its range of practical applications.

The formation of mineral deposits will be studied by means of rare (and non-radioactive) isotopes like platinum-194, both by measuring their abundances throughout a site and by surface scanning. "We're interested not so much in the platinum itself," Rucklidge emphasizes, "but in using it as a model to understand how elements migrate to form mineral deposits." This work has obvious practical value, which is why Energy, Mines and Resources is so interested.

The search for safe disposal sites for nuclear wastes and hazardous chemicals will be greatly aided by analyses for chlorine-36 and beryllium-10 in deep portions of the Canadian Shield. These two radioactive isotopes, both with half-lives of millions of years, are (like carbon-14) being created continually by cosmic ray bombardment in the atmosphere. They filter down to the earth and enter the water exposed at the surface. By counting the atoms of chlorine-36 and beryllium-10 in water trapped in the pore spaces of subsurface rocks, geologists will be able to date the water — to tell for how long the rock has not had fluids moving through it. "We're looking at a scale of about ten million years," explains Strangway. "If an area has been stable that long, it's a pretty safe bet it isn't going to move for another million years. That area would be safe for the disposal of hazardous materials."

Even water pollution can be documented, by probing the



TRACE: (1) Sputter source (Cs^{+2}) eliminates ^{14}N and shoots off negatively charged particles from the sample. (2) Mass spectrometer (injection magnet) selects for mass 14. (3) 18'-long tandem accelerator (3 million volts) breaks up ^{13}CH and $^{12}\text{CH}_2$ by stripping away several electrons. (4) Electrostatic analyzer selects for +3 charge (only ^{14}C) and eliminates molecular fragments. (5) Mass spectrometer (magnet) selects again for mass 14. (6) Atom identifier (detector) verifies ^{14}C and counts. Prof. Litherland comments: "The last three instruments give us confidence that our measurements will be a thousand times more sensitive than the conventional beta-ray method."

annual growth rings of certain shells for trace elements like vanadium and by analyzing core samples of ice caps which provide yearly records of water compositions going back several hundred years. Environment Canada is committed to this work, and to the chlorine and beryllium project.

The applications of TRACE to medical research are also being explored, particularly in the use of radioactive materials as metabolic tracers. By counting atoms rather than beta rays, the amount of radioactive material used in these tests can be dramatically reduced.

The isotopes that geologists become most animated about are the esoteric pair samarium and neodymium. Like other heavier radioactive isotopes, samarium-147 forms not by cosmic ray bombardment but by an enormous nuclear explosion — the "big bang" that created the solar system — and decays by emitting alpha particles (two protons plus two neutrons). Some alpha decays (uranium to lead, thorium to lead, etc.) can be used successfully for relative dating by complicated chemical extraction procedures. Samarium, however, because of its half-life of billions of years is, from our vantage point, just beginning to decay; there's very little of the "daughter", neodymium-143, around. According to Ruckridge: "The change in the ratio of samarium to neodymium is about 0.4 percent for the whole of geological time. In order to make this measurement, you have to have an instrument of incredibly high precision." This is why the Sm-Nd analysis is considered the ultimate test for TRACE, and why it will be the final stage of the project.

There is great value in the samarium-neodymium work, aside from stretching the capabilities of the machine. Sm-Nd is one of the few radioactive pairs in which parent and daughter are both highly resistant to changes in temperature and pressure. This means that during volcanism and metamorphosis they behave similarly so that a measured

ratio will yield the actual time the rock was formed. In other decay pairs, one or both members are often susceptible to metamorphic changes, and escape, so that the date produced only tells the time of the last reshuffling. For this reason, much of the Canadian Shield is still undated and its history is sketchy. What the Sm-Nd analyses will provide is a base line to which the other radioactive "clocks" can be related, giving them meaning in absolute terms. For theoretical geologists this information will solve a great Canadian puzzle, for exploration geologists it will open up new avenues in the search for valuable deposits.

Strangway sums up TRACE's importance to his field: "I hope that with this machine we will be able to revolutionize the study of isotopes in natural geological systems. Studying migration paths, age dating, and analyses on spots just a few micrometers in size should give us a great deal of insight into the processes that take place." He feels that many more applications of the machine will be found once work is underway and that spin-offs can benefit Canadian industry.

Since TRACE will apply to so many different areas, careful decisions need to be made about who gets to use the machine when. An allocations committee is being set up for this purpose, composed of members from five academic disciplines (physics, geology, archaeology, materials science and hydrology) and three government representatives.

There are many goals in this project. Most are useful ones; some will be very difficult to achieve. Only one phase — the carbon-14 dating — has been proved to work. Proof of the success of most other phases will have to wait for TRACE's arrival, for there is no other machine in the world on which the ideas can be tested. When asked about the uncertainties in the million-dollar project, Strangway replied: "There are 'risks' in achieving every single limit of every objective that we have stated. But I think there is very little risk in saying that we will be able to make major breakthroughs . . . I guess if we really knew the answer to that question we wouldn't be doing this work." Indeed, much of the excitement for Litherland, Ruckridge and Strangway lies in discovering — and then extending — the limits of the machine. Tom Clark shares their excitement: "The kinds of research this university should be doing are things that are daring, that are risky, that have a chance for high payoff, that are novel. And the graduate school is always asking, 'Are there opportunities here for graduate students to blow their minds on something that's highly original, rather than going over the same ground?' My assessment is that this is the kind of project we should be into."

One achievement has already been made — a human, rather than a technical one: the collaboration of three different fields in an effort that will benefit many more. Particularly in a time when rosy budgets are memories, co-operation may be necessary to achieve one's goals. And, as the evolution of TRACE illustrates, through working together one's goals and outlook can expand.

How does collaboration come about? Appropriately, Litherland sees it as a natural process of acceleration: "It starts very slowly and picks up speed to a certain critical point beyond which there seems to be no return — you find yourselves in a collaborative venture." Although organized events like symposia can provide an encouraging environment for collaboration, Strangway feels that to some extent it will always happen on a casual, personal basis. "The question," he says, "is whether your mind is open to receive it."

DOMINIUM DAY, 2084

By J.M.S. Careless

In which Canada celebrates the first century of deconfederation and finds a familiar happiness.

More than a century ago, in 1967, Canadians celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Confederation. Little did they think that 117 years later, here in 2084, we would be celebrating an even greater historic event, the Centenary of the Deconfederation of Canada, which occurred, as any school child with a computer information terminal is well aware, back in the magic year of 1984. In our current centennial year, then, we are properly remembering

those great Fathers of Deconfederation — famous names like Levesque, Lougheed, and others who launched our country on its present glorious path, so that we may truly say — the Twenty-Second Century will belong to Canada!

One may recall that in 1967 there was a considerable public festival called Expo held at the then city of Montreal (now a quaintly charming village on the outskirts of Mirabel). This year there is to be a festival that will far surpass it — INCOPPO — set in our country's chief metropolis, Sudbury, and planned on a scale of lavishness fully in keeping with that place of richness and renown. Its mayor — Giovanni Leonid Drapeau — in fact says that it won't cost the people of Canada a cent and is even now negotiating to throw in the Olympics as an added attraction. So rich, indeed, is this most fortunate of cities! Who could have dreamed, back in those dim days at the turn of the 1980s, that the process of using sulphuric acid from the INCO smelters to tenderize and flavour wood-chip hamburgers would make Sudbury the key to the fast-food markets of the world? Now if they could only find a way to dispose of the almost useless by-product, nickel, that keeps piling up in the sulphuric-acid process, this magnificent world city would have no problems left. The unsightly nickel dumps, we must admit, do distract from the charm of the Sudbury cityscape. Yet it is well said that progress and prosperity are always bought at some environmental costs. And above all, Sudbury must keep its sulphuric acid work-force employed.

Still, our purpose here is not to talk of Sudbury but of



CONFERENCE AT TORONTO IN 1984 TO SETTLE THE

J. CARTER SNOWMAN F. J. MACDONALD
J. C. PARROTT M. LALONDE

S. M. STEVENS J. DRAPEAU

A. E. BLAKENEY W. R. BENNETT
J. E. BROADBENT

C. LAURIN C. RYAN
P. BERTON

R. LEVESQUE
E. P. LOUGHEED

Canada, to remind our people, as they prepare to hail this centennial year of Deconfederation, how that monumental achievement actually took place. Let us cast our minds, then, back to 1980, as we trace out the crucial steps which followed.

It was in 1980 that the first of 72 referenda — known as the Quebec Referendums — was held. There had to be that many, partly to make the question clear, and partly because they were held from coast to coast, as everybody got into the game, and bets were laid on the outcome, so that Lottario was replaced by Referendario as the biggest public revenue raiser and the main diversion on the primitive television system of the day. Voters were progressively asked: Are you in favour of Sovereignty with Association, Sovereignty without Association, Association without Sovereignty, mushrooms or pepperoni, and do you truly mean it? Public pollsters proved conclusively that Yukon preferred sovereignty with pipelines and pepperoni, that Northern Ontario wanted to secede from Southern Ontario, Northwestern Ontario from Northeastern Ontario, Reed from Dryden, and Timmins from everybody. The dominant issues, however, were at length condensed and accurately simplified to these: What does Quebec really want? What does the West actually expect? What will the Atlantic Provinces have to put up with? And what does Ontario think that it can keep?

Everyone indeed agreed that things could not remain as they were. That was the great outcome of the referenda process, clearly expressing (if at some expense) the ultimate resolution of the national will. Quickly and smoothly the

country moved towards the next step, negotiation, through a revolving series of federal-provincial first ministers' conferences, deputy-ministers' conferences, personnel directors' conferences, and a country-wide convention of parliamentary pages. These were supplemented by task forces that criss-crossed the nation, and sometimes met head-on, fighting for the same hotel rooms; by secret reports presented to press conferences; and by cabinet green, white, and pink papers which decisively and fearlessly laid down the line that something would have to be done. By now of course — that is, late in 1981 — the previously commanding questions of oil prices, high interest rates and inflation had settled themselves. The spiralling costs of oil had meant that no one could afford to drive to or from new subdivisions, so no one needed 88 percent mortgage money for new housing, and since no one had any money except three-cent dollars (used effectively for heating) they traded eggs, potatoes and gold teeth. True, there was still inflation, in that gold teeth went up faster than potatoes, but it was too difficult to rate the values of all the items used in barter exchanges so everybody just forgot about it. Of course, civil service unions still sought to have protected pensions in terms of constant eggs, while air pilots struck for their right to be paid in gold rings — for otherwise they could not ensure the safety of the 18 remaining passengers in the Canadian air-space. But these were minor problems compared with the great constitutional question, and to that we must return.

At this point, Quebec declared irrevocably for a free and independent French state joined with an economically strong Canada. Not to be outdone — never to be outdone — the West voiced its unalterable stand for a free and independent Canada joined with an economically strong British Alberta-Saskatchewan. Ontario expressed its undying readiness to sacrifice for Canadian unity, as long as no one laid a cotton-pickin' finger on its god-given



ASIS OF THE KELLOG PACT OF DECONFEDERATION

W.G. DAVIS

J.-J. CHRETIEN

J. PARIZEAU

P.E. TRUDEAU

J. CLARK

J.C. CROSBIE

ARGOS MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE

E. SCHREYER

REFeree

industries; and the Atlantic provinces said, don't call us, we'll call you; except Newfoundland, which had gone fishing — for oil.

The sense that the crucial moment was at hand flashed upon the acutely perceptive mind of the prime minister. Immediately, he went on national television to announce that something would be done — and left for a world pilgrimage to study related global problems in Tokyo, Moscow, Madagascar and at the Vatican. At last, from Jerusalem early in 1983, he announced the vital decision. There would be a conference — to be known forever as the Last, Best Conference on the Deconfederation of Canada.

It was to assemble in Toronto, as a sound rallying point for national accord, since everybody hated it; but more particularly because of the unused and available facilities there of the spacious Argonaut stadium — the Argos having finally given up and taken to tiddly-winks, in which they had failed to place three years in a row despite unlimited imports. Here, then, the delegations from all parts of Canada and Quebec assembled in the fall of 1983 — not only provincial figures from every shade of party but leaders of the postal unions, the medical profession, Pierre Berton, the CFL and other rulers of the national destiny. What grew keenly evident was the mutual spirit of give and take, especially the latter. The Quebec delegation announced that while it did not recognize the meeting, it would sit in it, from the outside, so to speak. Ontario's membership freely committed themselves to the erection of French language schools wherever needed, unless it was infeasible, or for any other reason. Alberta offered enough oil to heat the press box — the key conference chamber — while British Columbia promised plentiful canned salmon, of which there was a lot on hand, that had been rejected by China.

We cannot go in detail through the weeks of earnest deliberation in which the final scheme was gradually hammered out. It must suffice simply to record the main results. First, Canada was solemnly resolved to have deconfederated and everything was to be totally new. Second, all the province-nations were to be separately equal to the others, though some might be more equal. Third, instead of the old Confederation, there was now to be a Condominium of the Northern Living Space, without a federal system, but with "some joint authority" to deal with things the tenants had in common, while the things they did not would be known as Apartment Rights — inalienable — unless the Condominium Joint Authority acted otherwise. For convenience, two lists were drawn up: not of powers (heaven forbid) but of housekeeping shares, "joint" and "apartmentized". This eventually became Sections 91 and 92 of the Better North America Action of Agreement, our present constitutional structure, which is now generally referred to as the B.N.A. Action — to distinguish it from the outmoded, superseded B.N.A. Act. The former provincial governments (hereafter simply to be defined as sovereign democracies within or in association with a jointly and inherently sovereign, or qualified, central authority) were to take various forms — though they all seemed to end up with a premier-chairman-president and a predominantly ruling party. As for the Condominium government itself, it was henceforth to consist of two chambers, the Lodge for Senior Statespersons and the House of Uncommons, all under a Prime Manager and a responsible body termed the Closet of Caretakers, replacing the defunct federal cabinet. The whole system was completely different from the old. While

it must be admitted that the upper house has since become a tranquil haven for played-out politicians, and party discards, and the House of Uncommons complains that the closet pays it far too little regard, nothing lessens the fact that a thoroughgoing constitutional revolution was implemented in the process of Deconfederation.

Of course, Quebec insisted on its being a separate national entity, while not too separate, and that did threaten to cause a breakdown in the whole process. For Alberta and B.C. held that they were just as separate, and could prove it too. But the innate Canadian political genius saved the day with the Great Compromise of 1983. This, essentially, said that things could look different as long as they worked the same way (known as the Functional Principle). Accordingly, Quebec, or any other former province that cared, got the one entrenched, embedded power in the new Condominium constitution: the Translating Power. By this, Quebec could call the Condominium Joint Authority the Co-operative Conference on Interstate Relations, the Prime Manager the Central Janitor, and the House of Uncommons, the Assembly of Temporary Delegates on Affairs of Mutual Interest. And others could equally exercise the ancestral Canadian right to call politicians what they wanted. There remained only the problem of votes and vetoes. Each constituent community got the right of veto, which could only be vetoed by an overriding vote. And Quebec was to enjoy full equality in voting power in the new Condominium, except on matters declared to be of common, general importance, which matters were to be determined by votes based on the principle of representation by population. Quebec, it appears, came to accept this last minor qualification since, its national affairs now being its own sovereign business, all the Condominium authority had to deal with that affected the Quebec state were such small common concerns as central money and financing policy, transcontinental through communications and external trade and defence commitments.

The new scheme was conceivably a bit foggy, but in fact was based upon another deep-rooted Canadian principle — constructive confusion. And so finally, in the spring of 1984, the plan was effectively adopted, by popular ballots cut from the backs of bilingual cereal boxes — one reason why the Deconfederation scheme of 1984 has also been widely termed the Kellogg Pact.

Thus, in consequence of the devoted labours of our forepersons, we now have the transformed system we enjoy today. It went into effect on July 1 a hundred years ago, and was promulgated in our 16 official languages, including that of the Anglo-Saxon Reserve here on Vancouver Island. Granted, there is now a movement for re-de-Confederation, swelling powerfully in the revived strength of Prince Edward Island nationalism. But we have been through a lot and any problems ahead will not lessen the massive jubilations of the eagerly awaited INCOPPO festival this summer. The Condominium of Canada-Quebec-Et Al. (now shortened in popular parlance to the Dominium of Canada) still stands. The Dominium of Canada is one and divided — outdoing the mystery of the Trinity by several places. And as it stands, it remains ever-faithful to its enduring historic motto — *plus ça change...*

(There the document ends)

J.M.S. Careless, University Professor, delivered this future retrospective convocation address at Laurentian University of Sudbury last November when he was awarded an LL.D.

GETTING DOCTORED

In *Getting Doctored*, Martin Shapiro has written an absorbing and disturbing book. Reading it, I was frequently angry. Was this because, as a member of the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine, I felt affronted by his outrageous statements? No. The anger stemmed from memories of my own student and interne days about 20 years ago. I wonder how many medical readers will have similar reactions.

Dr. Shapiro discusses not only the motivations, stresses and behaviour of students but the practice of medicine as it involves university faculties and teaching hospitals.

The applicant to medical school, he points out, is typically a white upper-middle-class male, often a doctor's son. Recently the number of women in medical school has increased; ethnic groups, however, and the poor are still quite underrepresented. Bright academically, the successful applicant is usually goal-oriented with little deviation from its pursuit. So begins his "dedication of his life to medicine".

This process continues in medical school as the student becomes immersed in his world. Feeling great pressure from the mass of knowledge it appears he must master, he finds it increasingly difficult to maintain broader interests; to continue a reasonable social life is unusual. This amounts to a work compulsion which

partly serves to allay the anxiety of the harried student.

Dr. Shapiro suggests another interpretation: *alienation*, one of his principal themes which in "getting doctored" occurs in many ways. By throwing himself into the world of medicine, the student finds some security from the familiar and can avoid relating to others. Alienated from his original goal of becoming a doctor to care for people, his focus instead becomes study itself.

The curriculum often is not helpful in giving a good balance of subjects required to become a good doctor. The time devoted to a subject is related more to the department's strength in the school than the subject's relevance to the practice of medicine. The department's strength in turn is usually related to its research activity.

Alienation also relates to examinations. The student quickly learns that by reviewing previous examinations, finding out favourite topics and other "spotting" techniques, he can safely confine his studies to these areas, which are not necessarily the areas he will need in practice.

As the student enters an internship or residency program, excessive work leads to another source of alienation. Long hours, large numbers of patients, and other pressures inherent in the program make it difficult for him to relate to patients as people with problems. They become "gall bladders", "lymphomas" or "interesting teaching material".

Relationships in medical school, hospitals, and, in fact, in patient care are based, he states, on *authoritarianism*, his second theme. If rational, authoritarianism is beneficial to all. Applied to a doctor-patient relationship, the patient submits to the authority of the doctor but if the relationship is rational, the authoritarianism will diminish as the patient gets better.

Unfortunately, in medicine, irrational authoritarianism, exploitation by the controlling party, is common. One characteristic of being a doctor is being in power over other people. The temptation to exercise this power, rather than be involved in

more difficult but more human, more rewarding relationships, is strong.

Authoritarianism begins when the student submits to the authority of his teachers. In the hospital, the internes, just out of medical school, and the residents, in specialty training, are caught in a highly structured hierarchy. The focus of their activities too often serves the needs of relationships in the hierarchy and their position in it. The patient and his needs are secondary.

Dr. Shapiro has just gone through "getting doctored". Born in Winnipeg, he entered McGill medical school in 1969. After graduation he began his residency in internal medicine in Montreal and completed it in Los Angeles. He is, therefore, close to the experience and describes medical school and hospital life realistically and with considerable sensitivity.

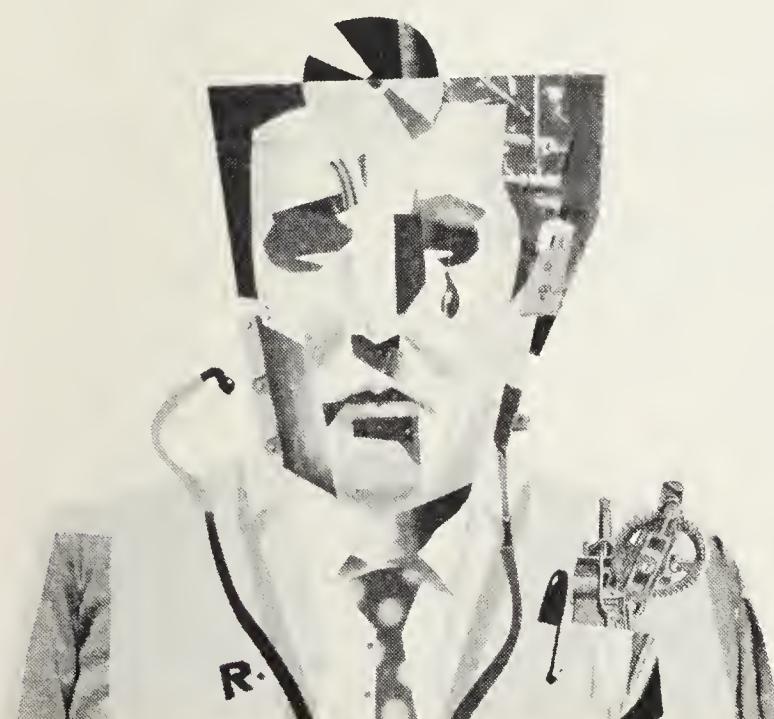
However, in spite of disclaimers that *not all* medical students lose their idealism, *not all* hospital chiefs are autocratic, etc., he paints a bleak picture of medical education in Canada and the United States.

Perhaps some "overkill" is inevitable. But he gets his points across, the criticisms are valid and he discusses the problems well. They have been with us for many years. Those teaching in medical schools are aware of them to varying degrees. Attempts at solutions have produced little change.

He does not suggest solutions or try to blame medicine for society's ills, as does Ivan Illich in *Medical Nemesis*. On the contrary, Dr. Shapiro makes it clear that he views the problems of "getting doctored" as widespread in society as a whole. The problems in "getting doctored" can only be solved as society itself solves the problems of alienation and irrational authoritarianism.

This book is important. It is stimulating and provocative. I hope it will serve as a challenge, particularly to those of us in the health professions. ■

John R. Hilditch, M.D., is in the Department of Family & Community Medicine, U of T, and on staff at Sunnybrook Medical Centre.





Olympics' Blues/ By Ian Montagnes

IT WAS A CAKEWALK FOR THE GRADS IN '28

For a number of years Red Porter and the boys had been playing hockey together for the Blue and White. So when they got their degrees they formed a pickup team and called it the Varsity Grads. A year and a half later they won the 1928 Olympics.

Those were the Olympics where Sonja Henie won her first gold medal for figure skating.

And where the International Ice Hockey League adopted several new Canadian rules but refused two. They wouldn't allow a defending team to kick the puck from behind the blue line, or let the goalie drop to his knees to block a shot.

It was eight years before Hitler first turned the Olympics into a political event.

The Blues who graduated in 1926, almost to a man, were considered one of the strongest university teams ever to play hockey in Canada. That was saying something, midway through a decade in which Toronto held the intercollegiate title every year.

As undergraduates they almost won the amateur championship of the country. As the Grads, with Conn Smythe as coach, they succeeded — but just barely: in the 1927 Allan Cup finals at Vancouver they managed to defeat the western champs, Fort William, in two games of the four-game series and tie a third. With victory came the chance to represent Canada against Europe's best.

The Olympics were an anticlimax. The Grads cakewalked through them. In three games they scored 38 goals and shut out the other teams. Joe Sullivan could afford to be nonchalant in goal or stand aside for his backup, Norbert Mueller.

The final match, on February 19, attracted thousands of spectators. Those who couldn't get into the open stadium at St. Moritz crowded the rocky ledges behind the stands. Bright sunshine made the ice soft and streaky, but didn't stop the Canadians. Dave Trottier, at left wing, scored six goals. Hugh Plaxton got

three. Porter and Ross Taylor, rushing spectacularly, shared four. Score: 13-0.

(Other members of the team were Charlie Delahey, Frank Fisher, Grant Gordon, Louis Hudson, Bert Plaxton, Rogers Plaxton, and Frank Sullivan. John C. (Red) Porter was captain.)

After the Olympics came a triumphant exhibition tour of Berlin ("crazy about hockey"), Vienna, Paris, and London. The Grads were feted everywhere. They met the Prince of Wales. They won every game.

Then across the Atlantic in the *Celtic*. At their return to Toronto, Front Street outside the Union Station was thronged. The Grads were paraded up Bay Street to one reception at City Hall (each received a diamond stickpin) and then to another at the University.

Press coverage of the 1928 Olympics was, by today's standards, restrained. The razzle-dazzle *Toronto Daily Star* might have been expected to pay special attention to the hockey: Porter was on its editorial staff and W.A. Hewitt, the team manager, was its Sporting Editor.

Yet the paper gave at least as much prominence to the attributes of another Varsity graduate. After two years in domestic science, Marjorie Reeves (UC '25) had gone to work in New York, been "discovered" in Child's and now as Paula Pierce had just won a part in "Rio Rita". Ziegfeld Follies publicists gave the *Star* lots of leg shots.

(A few months later, the Follies girl and the Olympic captain wed. Marjorie and John Porter will celebrate their 52nd anniversary in June.)

As for the Olympics, the *Star* took a broad perspective. "Of course we must bear in mind that hockey is a Canadian game, and the Grads its finest exponents," it noted on the editorial page. "But it is a game that the whole world will play wherever there is ice."

For the time being, international hockey continued to be (as the paper's sports writers put it) a matter of "Canada first, and the rest of the world nowhere."

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1928

CANADA'S THREE MUSKETEERS

—By JIMMY THOMPSON



MOSCOW GAMES

By H. Gordon Skilling



When the Soviet Union extended an invitation to the International Political Science Association (IPSA) to hold its congress in Moscow during the summer of 1979, political scientists in other countries faced a dilemma. Could a free discussion of controversial political ideas be held in the constraining atmosphere of the communist capital? Could the standards and procedures

required for normal academic discourse be assured? Would a congress not give a kind of western accreditation to a scholarly discipline which in the U.S.S.R. was strictly limited by ideological restraints and direct political control? Would it not seem to sanction (or at least to ignore) the professional exclusion, and in some cases imprisonment, of Soviet intellectuals because of their non-conformist ideas?

A number of western political scientists, including

French, American and Canadian, expressed serious misgivings and doubts about the propriety of accepting the invitation and some even urged a boycott of such a meeting if it were held in Moscow. In the end the view prevailed, as expressed by the IPSA executive, that freedom of speech and freedom of access could be assured in Moscow and that the congress would contribute to an "international dialogue" and "the slow growth of mutual understanding".

Political science, as a discipline for the free and objective study of the political process throughout the world, does not really exist in Soviet scholarship. The only "science of politics", after all, is Marxism-Leninism, derived from Karl Marx's interpretation of the "state" as an organ leading to revolution. This 19th century doctrine had been transformed by Lenin and Stalin into a militant dogma and has continued under their successors as the binding framework of research and teaching in all academic fields of study, in the authoritative version established by successive autocrats in the Kremlin.

When IPSA was organized in 1949, Soviet scholars had nothing to do with it. By 1961, however, although a separate discipline of political science had still not been recognized, the study of politics was being conducted on a broader scale by various branches of the scholarly community and Soviet scholars felt confident that in the atmosphere of "peaceful coexistence" they could compete effectively with political scientists of the outside world in international meetings. In that year a Soviet Political Science Association, with membership open to those dealing with politics from many disciplines such as philosophy, law, economics, sociology, psychology, etc., was formed to facilitate participation in IPSA. Thereafter Soviet "political scientists" regularly attended IPSA congresses, held every five years throughout the world, to engage in "ideological battle" with their bourgeois counterparts, as *Pravda* termed it in a major article a few weeks before the latest meeting (July 23, 1979).

The first requirement of a "normal" congress was to ensure the participation of all legitimate delegates and to ensure the implementation of the Soviet promise of visas for all, without exception. According to a prior agreement, registration was possible either in Ottawa, at IPSA's international secretariat, or in Moscow simply on the payment of \$50 U.S., without any other conditions such as membership in a professional association. Registration in Moscow made it possible for the Soviet organizers strictly to control participation by scholars from the Soviet Union or other communist countries. Registration in Ottawa, however, seemed to open the way for unrestricted participation by anyone. Visas were conditional on pre-paid arrangements for accommodation and travel, through Soviet-approved travel agencies, but were not to be denied to anyone registered.

In fact, most requests for visas were granted — except for 14 of 39 Israeli scholars and two from South Korea, an omission discovered less than a week before the congress opening. Caught in a last-minute dilemma, IPSA warned that renegeing on the visa agreement would threaten the very holding of the congress and prepared telegrams of cancellation. A letter was sent to Leonid Brezhnev suggesting that this would be harmful for Soviet prestige abroad and for détente and peaceful coexistence. Faced with this ultimatum, Moscow yielded and promised the missing visas.

A new crisis ensued when Professor John Trent, Canadian secretary-general of IPSA, picked up the visas in

Vienna for the Israeli delegates who had wisely refused to leave Israel without the visas in hand. It was then learned that all but one had been denied the time extension necessary to permit participation in the post-congress tours in the Soviet Union offered to delegates. The Israelis had warned of the possibility of such discrimination from the beginning and had insisted on equal treatment. Once again, when confronted by strong pressure from IPSA, Soviet authorities gave way and the congress was saved at the last minute.

Access to congress sessions was another matter, this time under the exclusive control of Soviet authorities. Entrance to the Moscow State University (MGU) on the Lenin Hills is at all times restricted to those having passes. During the congress, entry was permitted only to those identified by IPSA lapel badges (as was entry into the Hotel Rossiya where most delegates stayed). Western scholars were accustomed to restriction of attendance at academic meetings to those registered, but were shocked by the constant checking of their credentials not only at the entrances to the university and the hotels but even at two other check-points in the hallways of MGU. This ensured, of course, that the only Soviet scholars who could attend were the 250 members of the official Soviet delegation and some 250 other authorized persons. Other members of the Soviet scholarly community, including students and dissident scholars, could not sit in on discussions and were hampered even in securing personal contacts with delegates.

There were also problems in obtaining copies of the papers to be presented. As an extraordinary measure, which dramatically illustrated the customary restriction on importing printed matter into the Soviet Union, each delegate was issued a special stamped registration certificate in Russian, English and French which permitted him to bring in 50 copies of his paper and "such other documents required by them at the congress". Armed with this *laissez passer* many participants (including my wife and I) were able to enter the Soviet Union without the usual customs examination. Others, however, in spite of the precious piece

'Unfortunately a good many of the sessions assumed the character of an ideological confrontation rather than a scholarly exchange of research conclusions.'

of paper, had to endure long and humiliating searches and sometimes the confiscation of materials, including even copies of their papers. At the congress, turmoil occurred at the distribution centre as people scrambled for the 10 copies to which each was entitled. The full record of the congress, including the papers, will be produced in microfiche for the libraries of the world but it is not likely that they will be available to the ordinary reader in the Soviet Union or other communist countries.

The program of the congress embraced every possible theme of political science, including highly controversial ones such as human rights and pluralism, arms control and the Middle East. This had been drawn up by an



international committee which had reached a consensus on the general structure of the program and on three main themes — peace, development and system change, and the growth of political knowledge. The individual panel meetings — some 50 in number — were arranged by one or two convenors (in the latter case with communist and non-communist countries sometimes, but not always, balanced). These convenors were free to invite, or to accept, individual contributions and thus would find it hard, although not impossible, to impose a veto on a paper by an "undesirable" person.

A Soviet attempt to block the participation of a dissident Soviet scholar produced a new crisis during the congress, a crisis which raged for many days behind the scenes within the IPSA executive committee. The American chairman of a panel on mathematics and politics, Professor H.R. Alker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had invited a distinguished Soviet cyberneticist, Alexander Lerner, to take part although Lerner had been dismissed from his academic position and had for many years been denied permission to emigrate to Israel. Soviet political scientists objected to his inclusion, when they discovered it, on the ground that he was not a political scientist, but a mathematician, and was not a member of the Soviet Political Science Association. They rejected also his attempt later to seek accreditation as a member of the Israeli delegation.

Professor Karl Deutsch of Harvard University, president of IPSA, himself a cyberneticist, offered what he considered a reasonable compromise which would avoid a new confrontation with the Soviet hosts: Professor Lerner would not attend the session but his paper would be read for him by the panel chairman. This was regarded by others on the executive committee as a complete betrayal of intellectual freedom and a humiliating treatment for Lerner and in any case was rejected out of hand by Lerner himself. In the end, he read his paper in his own apartment, with some 50 delegates from many countries attending. On the day of that session, the main doorway of MGU was closed and access to the building was controlled by reinforced guards at small side doors — a depressing commentary on the atmosphere in which the congress was held.

What of the actual course of the congress proceedings? Many panels took place as they had done in Montreal or Edinburgh with open disputations by scholars from many

countries, although with more Soviet and East European scholars present than usual. These were, as noted above, a hand-picked group, but no doubt included a good many who would not have been able to pass through the restrictive net of KGB control on foreign travel. For them, it was a rare and unusual experience to listen to an uninhibited exchange of ideas without the usual censorship or other forms of control.

Unfortunately a good many of the sessions assumed the character of an ideological confrontation rather than a scholarly exchange of research conclusions. This applied not only to the more controversial topics but even sometimes to what might have appeared to be harmless and academic. We know from a secret Czechoslovak document leaked after the International Sociological Congress in Toronto several years ago that the scholars from the Soviet bloc operated there as an organized team, meeting each morning to plot the day's strategy and tactics and to distribute assignments. This was evidently the case in Moscow, too, where veteran ideologists performed their assigned tasks of rebuffing "bourgeois propaganda" and defending the tenets of Marxism-Leninism.

Two examples may be cited to give something of the flavour of the debates. A number of sessions were devoted to each of human rights and pluralism. On the former theme, Professor Harold Berman, Harvard specialist on Soviet law, delivered a balanced and circumspect paper in which he described and sought to assess the achievements and the failings of both the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. in the observance of human rights, and reported that much had been accomplished but much remained to be done in both countries. His chief critic, the long-time conference-goer S.F. Zivs of the Institute of State and Law, while agreeing to the desirability of such an assessment of the record, defended the unrivalled achievements of the Soviet Union. He then proceeded to cast doubts on Berman's sources, noting in particular his citation of reports of Amnesty International, "well-known as a CIA organization". One of these reports cited the recent sentencing of 83-year-old Vladimir Shelkov, Seventh Day Adventist, whom Zivs described as a war criminal who had spent many years in prison for his relations with the Germans during the war. Appealing to the emotions of his fellow Soviet citizens in the audience who had suffered during the war, Zivs assailed Berman for casting doubt on Shelkov's guilt. Berman replied that the case of Shelkov had not been reported in the Soviet press and noted that members of the Soviet committees designed to monitor human rights implementation (such as Shcharansky and Orlov) had been arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. We were later informed by Andrei Sakharov that Shelkov was a pacifist who had kept in touch with his fellow Adventists in Germany who were also opposed to the war. Others in the audience defended Amnesty International as an impartial agency which had no connections with any government.

Among many papers devoted to pluralism, my own contribution had sought to analyze Czech and Slovak traditions of pluralism, describing the proliferation of political parties, interest groups and associations, newspapers and journals in the late 19th and early 20th centuries which had laid the basis for a democratic Czechoslovakia between the wars. In the latter part of my paper I noted the liquidation of pluralism during the Stalinist years and its resurgence during the Prague Spring in 1968 and attempted to assess the responsibility of Czech

and Slovak leaders and of the nations themselves, as well as outside forces such as the Nazi and Soviet regimes, for the breach of traditions in each case.

My paper was the target of a well-coordinated assault, unrestrained and often abusive in content, by six speakers, three Czech and three Soviet, supplemented by a long critique of its "unscholarly" character by the Czech chairman, Radovan Richta, an early supporter of the Prague Spring who had recanted immediately after the occupation. He admitted that he had protested to the convenor (Richard Merritt of the University of Illinois) against a change in the title of my paper but concealed the fact that he had protested against its inclusion in the program. My critics reacted strongly to my statement that Soviet influence had been exerted more than once in a negative manner and dwelt on the fraternal aid given by the Soviet Union during and after the war (without mention of the 1968 invasion). I was blamed for not adopting a Marxist approach, for adopting a cold war stance, for using mainly Western, émigré and

'Unexpected by-products for the more adventurous delegates were private and semi-conspiratorial meetings with Soviet dissidents, including those defending national and religious rights as well as human rights in general.'

anonymous (*samizdat*) sources, and for minimizing the role of the people and exaggerating that of leaders such as Beneš and Dubcek. One of the Czech speakers argued that Czechoslovakia had voluntarily abandoned pluralism as a result of the failings of the First Republic and of its democracy and denied Soviet intervention in these matters. Some of these points might well have been the subject of serious discussion but the polemical nature of their presentation indicated that they were dictated by a desire of the speakers to retain their scholarly positions and to continue to travel to congresses such as this and might or might not express genuine convictions. Indeed one of the Czechs apologized to me in the corridors afterwards, expressed the hope that I would "understand" and thanked me for my response to his questions.

What was the balance sheet of Moscow? The Soviet side had expended great effort and incurred large expenditures in hosting the congress and evidently regarded it as worthwhile, enhancing the image of their country as a land of freedom and peace and vindicating the truth of Marxism-Leninism in open debate (as *Pravda* reported). Karl Deutsch and the Western organizers praised the good faith and tolerance of their Soviet hosts in permitting a lively and open debate on subjects normally taboo in communist countries (*The New York Times*, Aug. 20, 1979). Some Western delegates were equally satisfied and returned home to sing the praises of the meeting and in a few cases of Soviet achievements in general. Others, including this writer, had

mixed feelings and nagging doubts. Undoubtedly there were some benefits, especially in the discussion of controversial subjects, even though marred by polemics and propaganda. Yet a congress held in the circumstances described inevitably fell far short of the free forum for intellectual discourse characteristic of such meetings elsewhere. Moscow could only provide a limited, temporary, and somewhat artificial arbour of "freedom" in an otherwise hostile environment.

Unexpected by-products for the more adventurous delegates were private and semi-conspiratorial meetings with Soviet dissidents, including those defending national and religious rights as well as human rights in general. Some delegates had the rare good fortune to visit Academician Andrei Sakharov, noted physicist, one of the fathers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and a leading advocate of intellectual freedom. For years he has been defending the dual necessity of human rights and détente. Without human rights, détente can only be fragile; without détente, human rights were in constant danger. In a meeting in his apartment with about 15 delegates Sakharov expressed a positive view of intellectual contacts such as the congress and a keen interest in its proceedings, especially the attention devoted to human rights. He argued that stricter conditions should have been set by Western organizers, including unrestricted access by all Soviet scholars including dissidents; free reporting of congress discussions in the Soviet media; and publication, without censorship, of the entire proceedings. He did not know whether such demands would have been fulfilled, but their rejection would have clearly demonstrated the real nature of Soviet intellectual life. Without such conditions it could not be regarded as a "scientific" congress. Nonetheless, Sakharov said, if you defend other views than the official Soviet ones, it will enrich our intellectual milieu and leave some traces; if you speak from the heart, your ideas will penetrate at least some Soviet circles.

After the conclusion of the congress, we proceeded by the Red Arrow express to Leningrad to feast for a few days on its historical, artistic and architectural delights. Peter the Great, Tsar of Russia, in his effort to modernize his vast realm in the early 18th century, had built this beautiful city on the Baltic, then known, as St. Petersburg (later Petrograd), as "a window to the West" in Pushkin's celebrated phrase. There, in long conversations with a sociologist, we learned more of the destruction of genuine scholarship under Soviet rule and its continued fettering by Stalin's successors. She spoke wistfully of "the little hole to the West" through which some Russians could escape. She was referring to emigration, as a permanent way out, but her phrase seemed to fit the world congress in Moscow — a narrow aperture through which some fresh breezes could blow into the musty halls of MGU. For many foreign scholars, too, it was a chance, fleeting and almost accidental, to get a glimpse of Soviet reality. A year later, after Afghanistan and the exile of Sakharov, the blatant disregard of international law and elementary national rights and the attempted silencing of the great spokesman for human rights would have made such a congress morally and intellectually indefensible. ■

H. Gordon Skilling is a professor of political science in the Department of Political Economy and holds appointments at the Centre for Russian & East European Studies and Centre for International Studies.

PEOPLE CAN'T EAT OR WEAR 'SAFETY'

Jacqueline Swartz' profile of Professor David Barham (*Graduate*, Jan./Feb. 1980) raises a number of issues that remain unanswered.

Since when have companies been "selling safety, not products"? To the best of our knowledge, companies are selling safe products — no person could clothe himself in "safety" or consume "safety".

We admire Professor Barham's compassion and his willingness to testify as an expert witness — but in our modest opinion an expert must be just that, an expert who sticks to facts and is not guided by such incidental events as "the year of the child".

How does Professor Barham as an expert witness expect the defendant bottler to get a fair hearing when he prejudgets the product involved through mass media coverage? The members of the soft drink industry are aware of their responsibility to produce and market a safe product, a product which, despite the regrettable and tragic injury to Matthew McNair, has an enviable safety record.

Professor Barham's less than rational handling of the problem of soft drink glass containers has cast a shadow of doubt on the safety of all glass containers and glass vessels. It is unfortunate that in this day and age

there should still be such a gap between the academic and real world approach to problem solution — "They're selling products, not safety", putting profits before people — adequately sums up Professor Barham's biased attitude.

Tibor P. Gregor
Executive Director
Canadian Soft Drink Association
Toronto

I am now a postgraduate student at the University of the West Indies (St. Augustine campus, Trinidad) in the Department of Management Studies. I would like to establish links with former students, especially since all the textbooks required are North American and hardly obtainable down here even through special orders. For instance, I need *Modern Production Management* by Ellwood S. Buffa, fourth or fifth edition, and would be glad of a second-hand copy, even on loan.

Joyce Remy
St. Anns, Trinidad

Readers who may be able to help are invited to write to Joyce Remy in care of *The Graduate*.
Editor.

With regard to Harald Bohne's statement in "Happiness is Breaking Even" in the Jan./Feb. 1980 issue of *The Graduate*: "We're not going after commercial work," emphasizes Bohne. "We don't print catalogues for Eatons.", I believe that Mr. Bohne should check his book stock. There he will find Eaton's catalogues such as G. de T. Glazebrook's *A Shopper's View of Canada's Past*; pages from Eaton's catalogues, 1886-1930, published in 1969 at \$15.

Dean Tudor
Toronto

The remembered rivalries of "Carabin weekend" as described by Ian Montagnes (Jan./Feb., 1980) are indeed representative of my year on the exchange — 1960. Mr. Montagnes mentions that "French surfaced from time to time, but mostly in songs".

It took 10 years of living and working in "La Belle Province" to make me realize how smug we Toronto Carabins were. What little effort we expended to make our Quebec counterparts feel at home in their own language! Worse yet, most of us weren't aware of our negligence.

Under those circumstances, any Quebec Carabin must have felt alien and "pas comme les autres".

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Pierrefonds, Montreal

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Alumniana/By Joanne Strong

IT'S OSCAR TIME AT HART HOUSE

Remember 1930? When the economic order fell apart? Or 1940? When the lights went out all over the world? Those landmark years were also graduation for almost 2,000 living U of T alumni who will be honoured at spring reunion this June. Haven't they been through a heap of living? And is it really half a century since the great depression? So it is, and the presence of those 40 and 50 year honoured grads may serve as a reminder at the beginning of the fear fraught 80s that the world totters on inexorably and not so badly, for many. Joining 3T0 and 4T0 the week-end of June 7 will be the lads and lasses from 1910 (there are still 38 of them), 1920, and the 25 year grads of 1955, as well as those youngsters from the class of 70 who graduated from colleges like Erindale too new to honour the more venerable . . . the week-end follows its usual successful format of college and faculty events on Friday and Saturday evenings. Saturday is the all-university day with campus tours in the morning by bus and buggy, the latter only if Metro allows as horses have recently been declared infra dig on city streets. There'll be lunch in the Great Hall of Hart House and the President's garden party in the afternoon. U of T archivist David Rudkin welcomes your contributions

of pictures and other college memorabilia to his nostalgic-inducing display of the times. He will copy and return, if requested. One tip: it's even more fun if you personally plan a reunion with old college friends at Spring Reunion. On the other hand, many a new acquaintance buds. Honoured years will get more details by mail, shortly.

A rare Brazilian book collection has been donated to U of T by Brascan Ltd. in response to the Update campaign. An unusual type of donation, considered a "first", the collection was not previously put together but is being put together from choices by the departments involved in the Latin American studies program and will be purchased in Brazil by Brascan. Many of the books sought are rare and out of print. E.C. Freeman-Attwood, Brascan executive vice-president, Brazil, made the presentation on behalf of the company . . . U of T archives has also been enriched recently by papers — 70 linear feet of them — from the Banting Research Foundation. The Banting was for some years the only foundation supporting medical research in Canada (in fact, as recently as 1925-35), so the foundation's papers provide one of

the largest single sources of information on the progress of medical research in Canada.

We are also likely to get an art gallery on campus. Plans are afoot to build one in Hart House to house the Hart House art collection. Beginning in 1925, generations of students, faculty and alumni with an interest in art, serving on successive Hart House art committees and spending the small acquisitions budget allotted from student fees created in 55 years one of the most important historical collections of Canadian art. Although the collection has been augmented by gifts and bequests — last year alone, \$92,000 worth of paintings were added in this way — it has been, for the most part, a student collection paid for from student fees. Fifty-nine of the paintings have been designated works of national significance. And conservatively, the collection is valued at \$2 million. Not bad. And how, we wonder, have these same students done with their own art purchases?

The University could have been millions of dollars richer if it hadn't let lucrative inventions slip through its fingers, for example, mica-reinforced plastics developed by chemical engineering professor Ray Woodhams, to mention just one. Now the Innovations Foundation has been established to take inventions and research concepts to the market place and reap the profits from licensing fees and royalties. A volunteer board rich in inventiveness and entrepreneurial talent will oversee the operations of this wholly University-owned, non-share foundation. They include Alexander Curran, founder of Bell-Northern Research Inc. and now assistant vice-president of technology planning for Northern Telecom Ltd.; Gerald Heffernan, president of Co-Steel International Ltd., Lake Ontario Steel and Ferrco; George William Pay, head of Madsen Electronics and chairman of U of T's Biomedical Instrumentation Development Unit; Professor Harry Eastman, vice-president (research and planning) and registrar at U of T; Dean Gordon Slemon of the Faculty of Applied

Dr. E.A. McCulloch, School of Graduate Studies (L); W.J. Farmery, president of the Banting Research Foundation; David Rudkin, University archivist, and President James Ham at the presentation of the foundation's papers to the archives.



TOM CHAN

Science and Engineering; and aerospace engineering professor Barry French, co-developer of the Super Sniffer, a trace atmospheric gas analyzer used during the chlorine crisis in Mississauga. U of T has an annual research budget of \$40 million and its estimated 2,000 senior faculty and 6,000 postgraduate students constitute the largest pool of researchers and inventors in Canada.

Some of that research budget is supported by Varsity Fund money and the Calgary Branch alumni held their first Varsity Fund telethon, the first out-of-Toronto telethon in many years, in November. It was a tremendous success and as happens in Toronto, the telethoners found that raising money on the telephone is kind of fun. Ottawa branch with over 5,000 U of T alums is now working on one to take place in the early fall. President John Crysdale and Donald Agnew are organizing teams now.

One of the big events of the University year is that sparkling event known as the faculty award dinner, this year on April 9 at Hart House. It may not sound like a grabber but it compares most favourably with oscar night in Hollywood, being an awards night with its attendant flow of tension, flattery, applause and goodwill. Only our speeches are better. On that

evening UTAA on behalf of the alumni presents two types of awards: to the two best all-round students in the graduating class in arts and science and to the most distinguished faculty member. To the top students go the much coveted \$5,000 Moss Scholarships and to the professor who has served best his University and community, the Alumni Faculty Award. The faculty award winner is the main dinner speaker and the Moss winners have a brief say — usually brilliant. This year, UTAA president Doug Appleton will also unveil two plaques to honour Colonel and Mrs. John Moss. Colonel Moss was a prominent Toronto businessman who died in the influenza epidemic of 1920 whose friends created the scholarship in his memory to which his widow added a considerable capital amount in her will. Former faculty award winners include Professor, now Mr. Justice, Horace Krever, geneticist Dr. Louis Siminovitch and University Professor John C. Polanyi. Among former Moss Scholarship winners are several members of the U of T faculty as well as churchman James Endicott, Dr. Marian Hilliard, politician Robert Kaplan and Toronto lawyer Gordon R. Gwynne-Timothy. Tickets to the dinner are available at Alumni House.

As an alumnus of the University you are invited to attend the annual

Varsity Fund Up 17% in 1979

The overall total of gifts to the Varsity Fund in 1979 stands at \$868,851, up 17% over 1978. The Varsity Fund executive is very pleased with this result, although it did fall slightly short of the hoped-for 20% increase.

Congratulations must go to the alumni of Scarborough College who, through their campaign for a new library, have increased their donations by 210%. Also deserving of praise are the graduates of Management Studies who have upped their gifts by 77%. St. Michael's College stands out as the first constituency to break the \$200,000 mark for annual giving.

Prof. Peter Richardson, principal of University College, is particularly pleased with the results from U.C. alumni, who can be proud of coming within 4% of the 1978 total. The U.C. Restoration Appeal ended December 31, 1978, and the total for that year included final payments on generous pledges from individuals and foundations. The 1979 total shows that the giving spirit in support of University College did not end with the special campaign.

Also receiving a large boost was the Special Appeals category, showing a large increase in support by graduates for U of T athletic teams. The S.P.S. Class of 2T9 Anniversary Fund, by raising \$30,875, set a pace for other reunion years to emulate.

The Varsity Fund Board would like to thank all those who gave in 1979, and remind you that gifts through the annual giving program will be needed again in 1980. This year, a comparable increase would bring giving through the Varsity Fund to over \$1,000,000.

meeting of the UTAA, the all-university alumni association. It's April 22 at Hart House, beginning at 7.30 p.m. This year, UTAA contributed over \$75,000, quite apart from Varsity Fund money, to provide hoods for graduating students and for improvements to Convocation Hall. Just one volunteer project alone saved the University over \$15,000 in wages. President-elect is Douglas Kingsbury, treasurer of both the Varsity Fund Board and UTAA last year. A retired Imperial Oil executive and president of the United Church Toronto Conference, he brings considerable business, financial and administrative skills to his new job. In short, we're lucky to get him.

At your graduation, the bells rang out from the carillon in the Soldiers' Tower and you probably took it for granted. Ours is the only carillon on a campus in Canada, and in fact, there are only 13 in the whole country (carillons are not to be confused with church bell chimes). Carillonneurs are also in short supply so when the official Dominion of Canada carillonneur, Robert Donnell, retired, U of T grabbed him. At fall Convocation, he held an open meeting on the art of the instrument and attracted seven students who are now busy practising on a soundless console in the old Borden Building. For you can't practise on a real carillon, you can only give public performances. The carillon is part of the tower financed by alumni as a memorial to students who died in the wars and remaining money from that building fund provide part of the carillonneur's salary and for carillon concerts on special occasions such as Remembrance Day.

One way to cut travel costs this or any summer is to stay in university residences. This is available to all alumni and their families through the Accommodate Yourself Plan. You can go to the Maritimes by hopping from college to college campus or westward as far as Vancouver. Or stay put in a student apartment in Charlottetown, 20 minutes by car from PEI's beautiful beaches, for a month if you want. The stay in a residence plan will cost about 25 percent of the cost of hotel or motel and represents incomparable luxury compared to pitching a tent. Good family arrangements are provided. To get more information and addresses of where to write for reservations at each university, send \$1 to Alumni House, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.



Taddle Creek Society

A new gift club has been formed at the University to honour donors of \$300, or more, in a single year, and to encourage annual giving at this level to the University. The Varsity Fund Board who, together with the Department of Private Funding, is organizing the group, has chosen the name "Taddle Creek Society".

As shown in an article by Ian Montagnes in the September/October 1979 issue of *The Graduate*, Taddle Creek is very much a part of the past of the University of Toronto. It is hoped that the Taddle Creek Society will become a part of the future of U of T.

An annual event is planned to bring members of the group together and to enable the University to thank them for their generosity.

The first event, for the Founding Members (all those who donate \$300 or more in 1980), is to take the form of a Cabaret Night. There will be dancing and entertainment, and a chance to meet a group of people who are concerned about U of T. The event is scheduled to take place in Hart House, which was built over the old creek. It is reputed that, in the basement, water can still be heard gurgling on its way to Lake Ontario.

In these times, U of T must depend on private support for an essential margin of initiative. By becoming a member of the Taddle Creek Society, you will be helping U of T remain one of the world's great universities.

The Sunflower Club continues to offer trips for alumni who enjoy group travel with other university graduates. There is a 14-day tour of India and Nepal at \$1,995 per person with departure dates April 9, April 23, July 2 and July 16. As well, a 26-

night trip to China and Romania is offered at \$3,789 per person with departure dates June 30, Sept. 1 and Oct. 13 from New York. For further details write the Sunflower Club, P.O. Box 2330, 2300 Yonge St., Suite 904, Toronto, M4P 1E4.



Where are they now?

The University attempts to maintain contact with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However, we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts (address, city, country, anything) of any of those on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, or telephone 978-2139. We certainly will appreciate your assistance.

Scarborough College

Alan Jose Acosta BA (70), BEd
Gary Casimir John Ahing BSc (68)
David Thomas Aikin BA (70)
Christina H. Burzycki BA (76), BEd

University College

Nancy Joyce Abush BSc (71)
Elissa Phyllis Alter BA (68)
Rev. Ronald G. Witt BA (56)
H.C. Andreea BA (47), MCom

Victoria College

Kevin R. Aalto BA (70)
Kenneth R. Bunner BA (68)
John Perry Anglin BA (62)
Larysa Irene Marcu BA (74)

Trinity College

D.A.S. Aldanov-Wallis BA (70)

For 20 years the University of North Carolina and U of T have had exchange visits of students so Americans and Canadians can learn more about each other. Now this nice little program is in danger because of the current financial squeeze on campus. The Tarheel Exchange, as it is called, doesn't need a lot of money but it does need moral support. Alumni who participated in previous exchanges are asked to write Isabel Jory at Alumni House. Plans are underway for a 25th anniversary reunion in early 1985 and a special fund has been set up for donations.

The first Young Alumni party at the Trinity Buttery in January drew almost 200 under-35-year-olds for disco dancing, with about 140 signing up for the skating party at Vic which was the next event in this brand new sport and social club aimed at younger graduates who miss their university connection and/or have no athletic or social club of their own yet. In the works is an all-encompassing sports evening with the co-operation of the Hart House athletic staff in April. Young hearts who would like to join the fun should contact Isabel Jory at 978-8990.

Alan L. Ambrose BA (23)
Adrienne Bois (formerly Allen) BA (59)
Thomas Francis Matthews BA (77)

St. Michael's College
Blaine Joseph Adams BA (64), BEd
Jo Ann Anderson BA (71)
F.M. Heagney (formerly Smith) BA (69), BLS
Joan M. Gilmour BA (73), LLB

New College
Stanley Melvin Adelman BA (65), BEd
Nelly Fiaz (formerly Arakcheyev) BA (69), MA
Alan Hershel Ain BA (65)

Erindale College
Mervin Otto Ahrens BSc (71)
Finn Andersen BA (70)
Angelo Santorelli BA (75)
Alexandra L. Lysenko (formerly Serhijczuk) BA (73)

Innis College
Louise Milnes Allen BA (70)
Laila Rebecca Merkur BA (78)
Joel S. Steinman BA (67), MBA
Linda Mary Schuyler (formerly Bawcutt) BA (74)

Woodsworth College
(formerly "Extension")
Robin Adair BA (58)
Alister C. Adams BA (61)
Jacqueline T. Albani BA (54)
Kathleen Y. Russell (formerly Aldcorn) BA (61), MA

ASSERTING YOURSELF AND A GONG ENSEMBLE

LECTURES

The Age of the Universe, the Galaxy and the Chemical Elements.

Thursday, April 3.

Prof. William Fowler, California Institute of Technology; lecture sponsored by Departments of Astronomy and Physics. Room 102, McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m.

Information, 978-2936.

South Philippine Gong Music.

Monday, April 7.

Prof. Steven Otto, York University, will give lecture-demonstration with York University Kolingtang ensemble in series on "Music of the world's peoples". Room 116, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m.

Information: Community Relations Office, 978-6564.

H.L. Welsh Lectures.

Monday, May 5 to Wednesday, May 7. Annual series sponsored by the Department of Physics; distinguished guest scientists will each give two general lectures and one specialized lecture. McLennan Physical Laboratories. Details available from department.

Information: Department of Physics, 978-2936.

Giancarlo di Carlo.

Wednesday, May 7.

Italian architect, visiting professor at M.I.T., known for his design of University College in Urbino and workers' housing in Terni, will give last lecture in 1980 series presented by School of Architecture, Toronto Society of Architects and Ontario Association of Architects. Prof. di Carlo's visit is sponsored by the Architectural Alumni. Room 3154, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-5038.

CONFERENCES

Camoes.

Friday, April 11 and Saturday, April 12.

Speakers from Portugal, Brazil, U.S. and Canada will take part in two-day colloquium.

Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College. Registration fee \$10.

Information: Prof. Ricardo Sternberg,

The details given were those available at the time of going to press. However, in case of changes in programs, readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in the listings. If you wish to write, mail should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

Department of Spanish & Portuguese, 978-3357.

The Nutrition Outlook for the 80s.

Saturday, May 10.

Household Science Alumni Association spring symposium. Four Seasons Hotel, Yorkville. Registration fee: symposium and luncheon, \$9; symposium only, \$3.

Information: Sherrill Darker, 694-3373, daytime; 284-5115, evening.

Soundings: Canada in the 1980s.

Friday, May 16 to Monday, May 19. First Alumni College when U of T alumni and their friends will have the opportunity to listen to lectures relating to challenges of the 1980s and exchange ideas during discussion periods. Lectures will be in U.C. and Sir Daniel Wilson Hall; residence in Whitney Hall is optional. Academic coordinator is Vice-Provost William Saywell. The Alumni College is a co-operative effort of the Office of the President, U of T Alumni Association, Department of Alumni Affairs and School of Continuing Studies.

May 16.

Registration and reception.

(Evening)

May 17.

"Canadian Literature in the 1980s: A Retrospective."

Prof. Dennis Duffy, Innis College. (Morning)

"Canadian Federalism in the 1980s."

Prof. J. Stefan Dupré, Department of Political Economy. (Afternoon)

Concert. (Evening)

May 18.

"Man and Woman: The Sociology of the Genders."

Prof. Lorna Marsden, Department of Sociology. (Morning)

"Engineering, Society and Professional Responsibility."

Dean Gordon Slemon, Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering. (Afternoon)

Performance by Poculi Ludique Societas, medieval play group. (Evening)

May 19.

Wrap up. (Morning)

Registration fee: \$100 per person, \$190 per couple; with residence accommodation \$145 per person, single; \$130 per person, shared; \$245 per couple, double.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8991; or School of Continuing Studies, 978-2400.

State of the Art of Ethnic and Immigration Studies in North America.

Wednesday, May 28 to Saturday, May 31.

Conference will be held at St. Michael's College.

Information: Multicultural History Society, 979-2973.

CONTINUING STUDIES

Asserting Yourself.

Thursday, April 3 to Saturday, April 5.

Participants will be involved in practising assertive behaviour as opposed to passive or aggressive behaviour; videotape playbacks will be used.

"The play's the thing": An Introduction to the Festival Season.

Wednesdays, April 9 to June 25.

Focusing on a selection of plays to be presented at the Stratford and Shaw festivals in 1980 season, course will develop awareness of theme, character, imagery, dramatic conflict, etc.

Getting More from Your Time and Your Life.

Thursdays, April 10 to 24.

Workshop designed to assist participants in using time to advantage.

French Language Course for Travellers.

Saturdays, April 26 and May 31.

One-day refresher course for students with some background in French.

French Conversation — Lunch & Learn.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, May 5 to July 11.

Course designed for those who have some basic knowledge of French but who have limited proficiency in the spoken language.

Information on these and other courses: School of Continuing Studies, 158 St. George St., Toronto M5S 2V8; telephone (416) 978-2400.

CONCERTS

EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

Thursday Afternoon Series.

Thursday, April 3.

Student chamber music concert.

Thursday, April 10.

Music by graduate students from the Electronic Music Studio.

Walter Hall. 2.10 p.m.

U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday, April 12.

Conductor Victor Feldbrill; program includes works by Garant and Mozart and a concerto to be announced.

MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m. Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$1.50.

Witold Lutoslawski.

Friday, April 18

Polish composer will lecture on his music. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$1 at door, free to New Music subscribers.

Sixth Annual Remeny Award Competition Finals.

Sunday, April 27

Annual competition that started over 50 years ago in Budapest and was revived at the Faculty of Music five years ago. House of Remeny, distinguished Hungarian music firm now located in Toronto, will again this year contribute a new cello built by a contemporary Hungarian luthier. Preliminary sessions will reduce the number of participants in the finals to four or five Faculty of Music students. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.

Alumni Association Benefit Concert.

Tuesday, April 29.

Roxolana Roslak, soprano, with Stuart Hamilton, piano; program of works by Mozart, Debussy, Somers, Hindemith, Webern and R. Strauss. Concert rescheduled from Feb. 8; tickets purchased for February concert will be honoured for new date. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3. Concert tickets only available from box office.

Alumni, tickets and reception: Aynslee Morrow, 489-9167.

Opera Excerpts.

Thursday, May 22.

Saturday, May 24.

Tuesday, May 27.

Thursday, May 29.

Saturday, May 31.

Variety of programs of excerpts from

operas performed by students from the Opera Department. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m. Tickets \$2 available from box office from 5 p.m. on evening of each performance.

Seventh Annual Donald McMurrich Memorial Scholarship Fund Concert.

Sunday, June 1.

Timothy Dawson, double bass, former recipient of this scholarship which was established to assist a promising double bass student in either the Royal Conservatory of Music or the Faculty of Music. Donations may be made to the University of Toronto; receipts will be forwarded for income tax purposes. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.

Information on all events in the Edward Johnson Building available from box office, 978-3744.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Noon-hour Concert Series.

Wednesday, April 9

Mary Kenedi, piano, works by Bartok, Beethoven and Mozart.

Wednesday, April 23

Vera Kaushansky, voice, Mariana Rozenfeld-Milkis, piano, works by Glinka, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky and Vasov.

Wednesday, May 7

Joyce Gundy, violin, works by Desplantes-Nachèz, Schubert, Suk-Kocian and Kodaly-Feigin. Concert Hall. 12.15 to 1 p.m.

Twilight Concert Series.

Thursday, April 10.

Trio da Capo — Andrew Markow, piano, Edward Hayes, cello, Terry Holowach, violin — with guest artist Harry Skura, violin; Quartet in G minor, Brahms.

Thursday, May 8.

Christina Petrowska-Brégent, piano, program to be announced. Concert Hall. 5.15 to 6 p.m.

Information on all concerts at Conservatory available from publicity office, 978-3771.

EXHIBITIONS

Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

March 27 to April 11.

Thomas Lamb Industrial Designer. Past and current work.

Bath, England. Drawings and photographs by David Stickney for the George T. Goulstone fellowship.

April 24 to May 9.

Thesis Projects: Architecture. Work done in the fifth year program at the School of Architecture.

May 26 to Sept. 12.

Summer exhibition. Representative

Roxolana Roslak



work by students in architecture and landscape architecture. Galleries, 230 College St. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday only, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. *Information, 978-5038.*

Hart House Gallery.

April 1 to 18.

Rada Greg — Canadian Naïve Paintings. Artist came to Canada in 1975 from Yugoslavia; oil on canvas or board show images of Toronto. *April 22 to May 9.*

Reimi Kobayashi — Tapestries. Wool and silk, most of them hand spun and dyed; subject matter usually Canadian landscape. *May 20 to June 6.*

Korean Canadian Arts Exhibition. Juried show by Society of Korean Artists of Canada of paintings, sculptures, graphics, illustrations, weaving and handicrafts. Gallery hours for this exhibition may differ from those listed below. *Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.*

Information, 978-2453 or 978-2436.

Erindale College Art Gallery.

April 3 to 30.

Spring Forward. Annual exhibition of works by art and art history students in U of T co-operative program with Sheridan College. *Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.*

Information, 828-5214.

MISCELLANY

Alumni-Faculty Award Dinner.

Wednesday, April 9.

Annual presentation of Alumni-Faculty award and Moss Scholarships. Reception, East Common Room, Hart House, 6.30 p.m.; dinner, Great Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Information including ticket prices and reservations: Faculty Awards Committee, Department of Alumni Affairs; 978-8991.

Careers Night.

Thursday, April 17.

Evening organized to give information to high school students and parents of students wishing to pursue careers related to professional faculties. Meeting Place, Scarborough College. 8 p.m. *Information, 284-3243.*

University of Toronto Alumni Association.

Tuesday, April 22.

Annual meeting. Reports of activities in 1979-80 and election of officers for 1980-81. Combined with meeting will be presentation to the retiring chancellor, Dr. A.B.B. Moore. Debates

Room, Hart House. 7.30 p.m. *Information, 978-2365.*

Monte Carlo Night.

Saturday, May 3.

Vic Alumni event, details to be confirmed. *Information, 978-3813.*

Tea and Fashion Show.

Wednesday, May 7.

University Settlement's annual fundraising tea in aid of summer program. Fashions by Patricia White, shoes and bags by Gay Paree, shows at 1.30 and 3 p.m. President's house, 93 Highland Ave. 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. *Information: Mrs. Bannan, 233-7785.*

Trinity Divinity Convocation.

Wednesday, May 7.

Seeley Hall, Trinity College. 8.30 p.m. *Information, 978-2651.*

Emmanuel College Convocation.

Thursday, May 8.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m. *Information, 978-3811.*

Annual Innis Alumni Barbecue.

Friday, May 9.

On the green at Innis College in the evening. *Information: Joanne Uyede, 487-7017.*

Alumni of Victoria College.

Monday, May 12.

Annual meeting will be held in Alumni Hall, Old Vic. 8 p.m. *Information, 978-3813.*

Knox College Convocation.

Tuesday, May 13.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m. *Information, 979-2137.*

Erindale College Alumni Association.

Saturday, May 17.

First 10-year reunion. Reception at the President's house, 6.30 p.m. Sit-down dinner at the Faculty Club, 7 or 7.30 p.m. to be followed by dance at the Campus Centre. Tickets \$25 per couple, \$15 single. *Information and tickets: Mary Lynn Maltby, 828-5212.*

SPORTS

Summer Recreational Programs.

Varied summer programs for adults and children, including instructional classes, will be offered on all three campuses. Details will be available from Erindale and Scarborough Colleges and the Department of Athletics and Recreation on the St. George campus. Early registration is recommended. *Information: Erindale College, 828-5268; Scarborough College, 284-3393; Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-3437.*



THANK YOU!

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

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University of Toronto Press

THE GRADUATE

TEST NO. 5

As we go to press, we have received more than 200 solutions to The Graduate Test No. 4 (see solution below). As we explained last issue, we'll publish the winner's name in the May/June issue, giving distant competitors time to get entries in for the draw.

The University of Toronto Press has again generously provided a prize for Test No. 5, this time *Crown Jewels of Iran* by V.B. Meen and A.D. Tushingham of the ROM. The draw will be May 14 from entries postmarked on or before April 30. Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

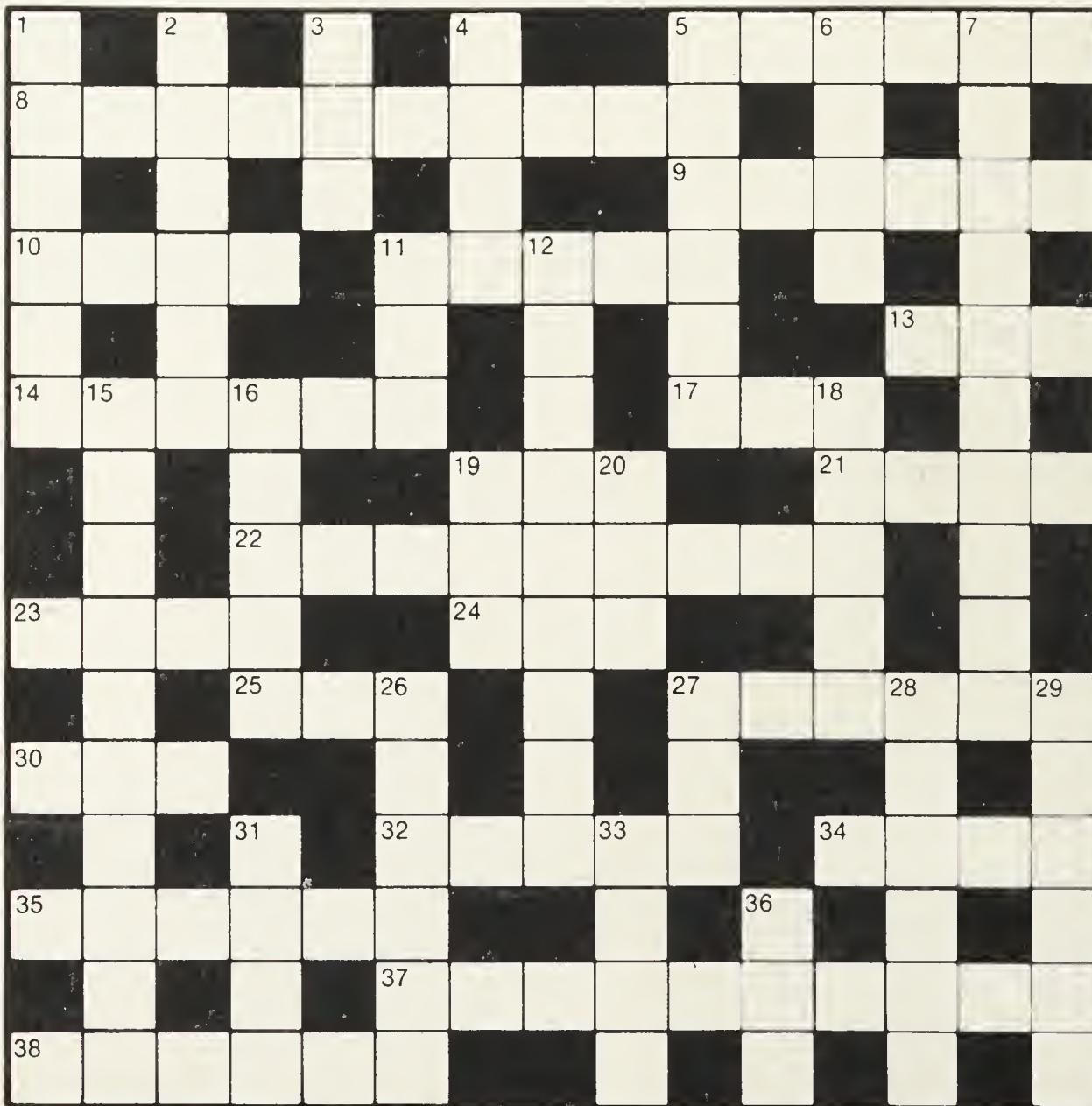
ACROSS

5,8. Butler did it on a butcher's scales, we hear (3,3,2,3,5)
 9. Charge of imprisonment by vain dictator (6)
 10. Carry into tent (4)
 11. Lowest point of a grated drain (5)
 13. See 16D
 14. Dealer among erotic occupancy (6)
 17. Tibetan chatter? (3)
 19. Pressure to read Greek letter (3)
 21. Pleasant Mediterranean resort (4)
 22. Tending to slip back, serves ice confection (9)
 23. Give no lip to a horse-loving prince (4)
 24. Ran out of German stone (3)
 25. We hear boxers train at a health resort (3)
 27. Honeysuckle's respected family members (6)

30. Haggard lady (3)
 32. Gag chapter all right to a point (5)
 34. Sorrowful level? (4)
 35. Such bristle is not obvious when I am left out of it (6)
 37. Pair in mental institution for commoners and others (10)
 38. Tragic king hasn't acquired knowledge (6)

DOWN

1. Let motto be turned as it is not on top (6)
 2. Extravagant with two thousand pounds, we hear (6)
 3. Play without a layer (3)
 4. Fostering some of the old school (4)
 5. Score one and a half times (6)
 6. Finishes curling rounds (4)
 7. Fish found cleaning igloos? (6,4)
 11. Likewise not from a piano roll (3)
 12,33. Wearing combat fatigues? (7,2,4)
 15. Free — as the windows? (2,3,5)
 16,13A. Swirling ringette game result (5,3)
 18. King's poverty jointed (5)
 19. Fix a brandy and soda (3)
 20. Theory that is mostly contained (3)
 26. Agree, as the French would, that this is in a confused pact (6)
 27. You sound sheepish (3)
 28. Omits to look up about the cover (6)
 29. Sat about without bringing culture back to various levels (6)
 31. Send rodents up to a heavenly body (4)
 33. See 12D
 36. It disappears when one gets up to run one (3)

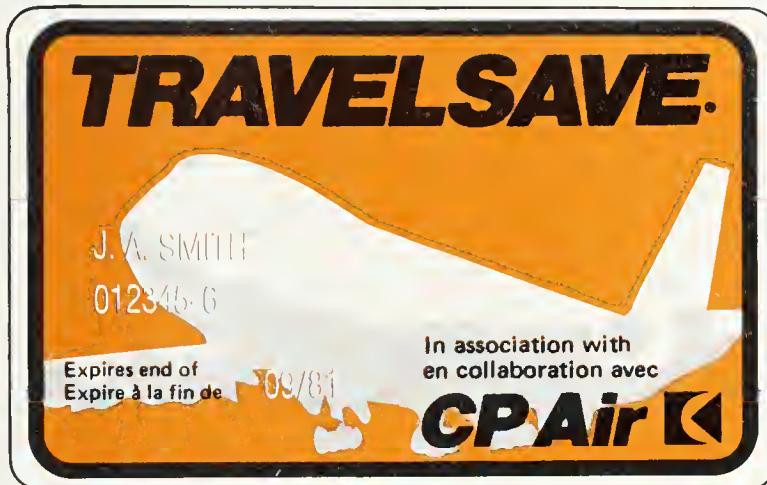


Solution to The Graduate Test No. 4

D	A	L	M	A	T	I	A	N	C	O	R	N	I	S	H
U	P	N	I	L	N	O									
B	L	E	A	R	F	A	S	O	H	O	D	N			
I	X	I	L	A	V	I	E								
O	P	O	L	L	O	N	E	X	A	M	S				
U	U	E	N	E	R	E	R								
S	O	L	O	M	O	N	C	A	R	T	R	I	D		
S	E	Z	U	I	I	D									
A	M	I	S	T	A	R	B	O	A	G					
C	O	S	A	D	E	I									
C	O	N	T	I	N	E	T								
O	A	X	O	A	A	I									
M	A	S	O	N	P	E	R	N	N	I	A	V			
P	H	I	R	T	M	I									
A	O	R	C	H	E	S	T	R	A	B	A	S	I	L	
N	W	S	I	G	U	E									
Y	A	N	K	E	S	E	R	E	W	E	P	A	R	T	

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